Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 203— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Aug.	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Marc	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th Apri	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20.837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,985
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9 100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILING BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
27th Aug. ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
29th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd Sept. ..	ARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
5th ,,	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamevama	4469	20th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	31st Aug,.	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th Sept.	12th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For;	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—2027 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE MOGUL LINE

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The S.S. "DARA" 4922 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 5th September, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Mogul Line.

18th Aug. 1924.
16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent

Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FOR SALE

FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask. Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries. Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Dalpatprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsman
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

WHERE TO BUY
SHUDHA SWADESHI CLOTHS

FINE FANCY BORDERED **Dhoties**
Sarees OF ALL DESIGNS
FINE **Mulls**
FINE SHIRTING IN VARIOUS DESIGNS

Long Cloth
Jacconets
Doria
Voile
Etc. Etc.

ALL THE ABOVE are manufactured at the CALICO MILLS, AHMEDABAD, from yarn spun at the Mills upto 100s. Counts.

WE GUARANTEE that every thread of yarn used in cloths is spun in our own mills in Ahmedabad.

Sold in Bales at : **THE AHMEDABAD JUBILEE & CALICO MILLS SHOP,**
PRAGRAJ GALLI
MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Sold in Retails at :—**THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.**
THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.
THE DECCAN STORES LIMITED
AND
ALL OTHER PROMINENT STORES AND CLOTH SHOPS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST

LUPARINA

Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS

Agents :— **E. SPINNER & Co.,** BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents:—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building
Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1229.

According to the Government Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over ...	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ...	Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH AND CO.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KAPADIA Building,
Ardeshir, Dadi Street, Bombay.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary.
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science ?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
LATENT LIGHT
CULTURE.

TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

ITALIT

Asbestos-Cement Sheets are the cheapest and coolest building material obtainable. Supplied in corrugated sheets 6" by 3' 3" and flat sheets 4 foot square. Use it for roofs, ceilings, partitions, panelling, etc.

Heatly & Gresham Engineers,
Limited.
204, Hornby Road, Bombay.
No. 8.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CONTRACTOR to supply 200 to 300 Chickens monthly. Apply Box No. 461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11059

WANTED—A good GOAN COMPOUNDER for Khadak Dispensary. Pay Rs. 35. Apply in person Dr. KOTHAVALA, Totti Terrace, Grant Road.
A R11057

WANTED—AGENTS, pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, to secure advertisements for Commercial Directory. Apply with one anna stamp for prospectus to SUPERINTENDENT, Tijarti Directory-i-Hind, AMRITSAR.
A R11050

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for three months from 10—9—24 on Rs. 55 for Hospital in Kandivli Quarry. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B.B.R. Scheme, Kandivli before 4—9—24, stating age, experience and qualification.
A 20505

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT MANAGER, Rs. 40 pay, board and lodging free. Security Rs. 500 to 1,000, required. Liberal bonus to a really good man. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building.
A R11055

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS and CLERKS for up-country Cotton purchase. Knowledge of Gujarati Accounts necessary. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20519

WANTED—POLICE SUPERINTENDETN European or Parsi, for Indian State in Rajputana. Applicant must have good experience as retired Deputy Superintendent, Government or State service. Apply with copies of testimonials, age and salary expected to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11049

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The second floor of chocolate coloured building, suited for a large family or office, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, between Sandhurst and Girgaum.
C R11047

BIG GODOWNS TO BE LET at Jail Road Narsingpura, at low rents. Apply ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni.
C R10992

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, M. Lakhani Mansions, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also room for residence.
C R11020

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

FLAT, ground floor in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Moflibai Streets, Byculla. Drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms, etc. Rent Rs. 135, also 3 garages. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R11051

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

THE upper flat of a bungalow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

TO LET—GODOWNS, on Kalbadevi Road, opp. Morarjee Goculdas Market. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market.
C R10925

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R11019

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND LENSES FOR SALE—Best Studio, Anastigmat Lenses, Cameras. Apply for list THE TATA PHOTO COMPANY, Ranithi, Post Waltair, R. S.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED
IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Flicoup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF L. NARAIN & COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed by the Members of the abovenamed Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the Second day of August, 1924, and confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting held on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1924, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Mr. G. L. Narain has been appointed Liquidator without remuneration.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1924.
G. L. NARAYANA,
Chairman.
20521

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. L. NARAYAN & COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, near Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 26th day of August, 1924.
G. L. NARAYANA,
Liquidator.
20520

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1924 and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August to 30th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WARNING.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India), LTD., desire to notify the public that DONALD BEATON is no longer in their employment, and that any dealings with him will not be recognised by them.

Bombay, 25th August, 1924.
C20517

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain)), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th August, 1924.
20514

GEO, GAMAGAN AND CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts for 12 months ended 31st December 1923.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and who offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect the auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. Any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th August to 8th September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. GAHAGAN & CO.,
Agents.
GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., LTD.
Bombay, 21st August, 1924. C20523

THE GEO. GAHAGAN AND CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. when the sub-joined resolutions will be proposed:

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Shantidas Askaran and S. B. Billimoria be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
3. That the remuneration of Mr. S. B. Billimoria as such liquidator be Rs. 1,500.

And notice is hereby also given that should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extra-Ordinary Meeting and such meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolutions as special resolutions.

By order of the Board,
S. GAHAGAN & CO.,
Agents.
GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., LTD.
Bombay, 21st August, 1924. C20524

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client Mr. SHAMJI RANCHHODDAS, a partner of the firm of Narandas Ranchhoddas, while going from Churchgate Street to his place of residence at Cowasji Patel Tank Road on 22nd August, 1924, lost in a hack victoria a bundle of books of accounts of s.y. 1979 and 1980. Any person returning the same to us at Yusuf Building, Fort, will be rewarded.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1924.
S. M. DESAI,
For Messrs. Kanga & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Samji Ranchhoddas.
20516

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JOSHI LAKHMIDAS JETHA, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Clerk, in the employ of the Muccadam of the Tata Mills, residing at 66, Karwar Street, within the Fort ..... Deceased.

JOSHI PREMJI JETHA, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at 86, Karwar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20547

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5760 of 1922.

ISMAILJI ABDULALI MACHISWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

(1) ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHAI, (2) IBRAHIM ALLIBHAI and (3) ISMAILJI ALLIBHAI, also of Bombay, Inhabitants, Reuman Street, of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1923, it was inter alia ordered that the Defendants to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 36,925 for debt and interest and the cost of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof with further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 12th day of April, 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the lands and premises within named, in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that a piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,860 square yards and bounded by a two hundred and fifty-six square yards or towards the North by a passage leading to the said premises are assessed by the property formerly of Keshavji and now belonging to and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 80, Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Kersondas Natha No. 464 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1385 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1338 (Bhuleshwar Division).

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 24th day of September, 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the after noon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale dated the 12th April, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The property is sold subject to an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th December, 1918, and made between the Defendants of the one part and Keshavji Damji and others of the other part and the Principal sum of Rs. 50,000 and interest thereon from the date of the mortgage and costs etc. (If any) Mortgagees.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has by a Judge's order, dated 7th April 1924, obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
20526

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKOREDAS TULSIDAS PAREKH, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor by profession ..... Deceased.

Bai VIDYAGAORY, widow of the said deceased, residing at Panjrapole, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of her minor son, Babubhai alias Chandrakant Thakoredas ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20525

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABOOBAKAR JOOSAB has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Messrs. IBRAHIM HAJI ABBA and ISMAIL HAJI ABBA. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 18-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Foras Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,860 square yards, being a portion of land numbered 68 in the Foras Land Commissioner's map and bearing New Survey No. 6030 of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910 and 2911, New D Ward Nos. 4723, 4725, 4726, 4727 and 4728 and Street Nos. 84, 88, 1-2-3, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 220 of the Tardeo Division, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Foras Road, on or towards the East by the property of Sayaji Nagooji and on or towards the West and South by the property of Keshavji Jadavji.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1924.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C20518

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. NADIRSHAW SORABJI DARUWALLA, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from its present owner, Bai BHIKHAIJI, daughter of Rustomji Aiski and Executrix of the late Mr. Bossabhai Dorabji Gordhan. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, of Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual lease-hold land or ground being the Western moiety of the land comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated the 16th January, 1900, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Proctor Street, formerly called Dhanji Street, Grant Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (240 4/5) two hundred and forty and four-fifths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7-327-340-395-417-547, New No. 2/7345 and 2/7345, New Survey Nos. 2/7345 and 2/7345, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1222 and 1223, Girgaon Division, the messuages and tenement thereon being assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1815 (3), Street No. 54, and bounded on or towards the East partly by vacant land belonging to the estate of the late Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Dossabhai Cursetji Billimoria, on or towards the West by the property of Bhikhaiji Cowasji, on or towards the North partly by the private passage and partly by vacant land belonging to the estate of the late Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada, and on or towards the South by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Mirza Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1924.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20522

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1092 of 1921.

CHHAGANLAL AMERSEY, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at Khand Bazars Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVIND NARAYAN, a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of September, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) at the time of the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiff for an order that the decree herein be executed against Govind Narayan a partner in the abovenamed defendants' firm.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1924.
This summons is taken out by us,
(Sd.) MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
To
GOVIND NARAYAN,
A partner in the defendant's firm.

(Affidavit of Nemchand Gandalal dated the 14th day of April, 1924, will be used in support).
20515

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years' Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with our true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate." Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction." etc.

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest.

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL.
P. O. KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE DEVDHAR UPHAR GRIHA AND DEVDHAR ASHRAM KRISHNA BUILDING, NEAR BORI BUNDER TRAM JUNCTION.

By order of Mr. Govind Jagannath Pa... the Mortgagee and on account and at risk of Bhasker Vinayak Devdhar the ...rtgagor Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auc...neers, will sell by Public Auction on ...EDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1924, at ...0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Devdhar Uphar Gri... and Devdhar Ashram near Bori Bunder ...am Junction at Krishna Building all the ...k-in-trade of the aforesaid Hotel includ... brass and copper vessels such as kettles, ...hes, bowls, tiffin baskets, water vessels ... as also all the furniture such as 50 ...oden cots, mattresses, carpets, chadders, ...rtitions, fans, round tables, chairs, go...water bottles, wall pictures, etc.etc., to...ther with the goodwill of the Hotel in ...e lot.

The above will be on view two days be...e the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required ...the time of sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOIWADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will ...der instructions from Messrs. Mulla and ...lla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. ...amji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji and ... account and at the risk of the Mortgagor ...ulchand Manji pursuant to the power of ...e contained in the Indenture of Mortgage ...ted the 4th day of November, 1921, and ...de between the said Mortgagor Mulchand ...anji of the one part and the said Mortga...es Messrs. Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishan... Shamji of the other part, sell by Public ...uction the undermentioned immoveable pro...rty on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1924 at ...p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land ... ground situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Street, ...hout the Fort of Bombay, in the Registra... Sub-District of Bombay, containing by ...easurement 113 square yards or there...outs and registered in the books of the Col...tor of Land Revenue under Old No 386, ...w No. 2266 and New Survey No. 1 A/16/573, ...78 together with the dwelling house and ... buildings and structures standing thereon ...essed by the Bombay Municipality under ... Ward No. 5237 Street No. 21-23 and ...nded on or towards the East by the pro...y of Jijibai, wife of Jethabhai Dossa... on or towards the West by the vacant ... of Ranchordas Bhuria Mehta, on or to...ds the North by second Bhoiwada Street, ...on or towards the South by a sweepers ...sage.

For further particulars and conditions of ... please apply to Messrs. Mull and Mulla, ...rneys for the Mortgagees at their office ...Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, ...to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOOGRY, COOLY STREET AND CHINCH BUNDER, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will ...der instructions from Messrs. Amarchand ... Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee ...especting of the Right, Title and Interest of ...raj Shamji the Mortgagor in respect of ... Property described in the Schedule here...der written and on account and at the risk ...the said Mortgagor Jivraj Shamji, under ... power of sale, reserved to the Mortgagee ...der the Indenture of Mortgage dated the ... day of September, 1922, and made be...en the said Mortgagor of the one part and ... said Mortgagee of the other part sell by ...blic Auction all the Right, Title and In...st of the Mortgagor in the Immoveable ...perty hereunder described on WEDNES...Y the 27th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ...the premises.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground ...ether with the messuages tenements and ...elling houses standing thereon and ...ate lying and being at Doongry Cooly ... and Chinch Bunder 4th Row within ... Sub-registration District of Bombay in ... registration Sub-District and Island of ...mbay and bearing Collector's Old Nos. ...828 and 1208 and Collector's New Nos. ...118 and bearing Old Survey No. 6565 New ...vey No. 2699 and Cadestral Survey No. ...6 and assessed by the Assessor of Munici... Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1061 ... 1078(2) and Street Nos. 453-457 and 34-40 and ...ich said premises admeasure 504 2/9 square ...rds or thereabouts and are bounded on the ...st by the Chinch Bunder 4th Row on the ...st by Doongry Cooly Street, on the North ... the property of Padmi Kolin, on the ...th partly by the property of Thacker ...rsey Ramji and partly by the property of ...aker Raghoo Waljy.

For further particulars and conditions of ...e please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and ...ngaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at ...ir Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to ...e undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

A RARE AND GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, ZAMINDARS AND MILLIONAIRES.

A BONA-FIDE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION TO TAKE PLACE AT POONA, ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 11 A.M. (S.T.).

The extensive and very valuable landed ...tate, widely known in Poona as "Modi ...agh," comprising of a large commodious ...o storied Bungalow, recently extended and ...enovated, containing spacious Drawing ...ining, Bed and Bath Rooms, open on all ...des with all other appurtenances, such as ... large detached "Villa" consisting of Draw...g, Dining, Bed and Bath Rooms, Kitchens, ...tables, garage, coach-house, cattle-shed and ...rvants quarters, with an extensive compound ...d surrounding lands, admeasuring 12 acres ...d 15 gunthas or thereabouts suitable as a ...uilding site, two large pucca-built wells with ...ermanent water, together with a number of ...oddy, Mango and other fruit trees standing thereon, will be sold by Public Auction, ...n the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th day ...f September, 1924, at 11 (eleven) o'clock ...m. Standard Time.

The premises are fitted throughout with ...ater taps and the property is eminently and ...ppropriately suitable for Sajahs, Zamindars, ...oblemen, Councillors, Ministers and Millionaires.

The property is situated in the best and ...shionable locality on the main Ganeshkhind ...oad, opposite the residence of Mr. R. D. ...ata and in very close proximity of the Government House.

For further particulars, etc., apply to Mr. ...ursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, "Modi Bagh" ...aneshkhind Road, Poona, or to Mr. ...rdeshir Framjee Gashwala, "Ormsby ...ouse," Ormiston Road Apollo Bunder, ...ort, Bombay or to Messrs. J. S. MODY & ...O., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Aug. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 P.M.
OWEN MOORE
IN
LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING
A SCREAMING FARCE

How would you like to get a breach of promise suit as your first wedding present; Be a nasty shock would it not? This is what happens to Owen Moore and the troubles and difficulties which result are good materials for a really witty and screamingly funny play. some of the situations seem impossible of solution but Moore always manages to scramble out. Seven reels of sparkling humour.

PATHE GAZETTE
NEWS IN PICTURES
KILL OR CURE
PATHE COMEDY

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF
Mr. B.G. HORNIMAN
Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali
WILL STAGE
"EKHI-PAISA"
IN HINDI.
OR
"Mahatma's Preaching AND Miracles of Khaddhar"
with MASTER NANA'S SPECIAL NATIONAL SONGS
ON FRIDAY, the 29th August at 9-30 P.M.
AT THE
Baliwalla Grand Theatre,
TARDEO.

Rates—Rs. 11-8, 8-, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 1-12, 1-2, and Ans. 14-9

Tickets can be had at Messrs. BALIWALLA THEATRE. Near Tram Stables Tardeo. and at Dr. D. D. Sathaye's Dispensary, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the property at New Soomapur Lane Dhobi Talao, Advertised for sale to-day on account and risk of Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhai and others, is adjourned sine die.

AUCTION SALE OF 126 BUNDLES OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Under Instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 126, Apollo Street, the following.

127 Bundles Unmanufactured Tobacco.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, HAND FANS, SWAN PENCILS, BOTTLES VASELINE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 126, Apollo Street

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case about 100 gross Pencils No 804 gold fish.

1 case about 100 gross Pencils No. 903 Empire.

By order of office concerned.

1 case about 30 dozs. hand fans.

1 case about 26 gross Swan Pencils.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

About 19 dozs. bottles of Vaseline.

By order of The Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Unclaimed Articles, gold putlees, poshi, rings, chain, buttons etc; silver watch, Todas, waist band, wearing apparels, coat, pant, shirts; dhoties sadi etc. Tin and iron plates, brass Pat, spoons, forks, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Moss Motor car four cylinder seven seater 12-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Humber Motor Cycle with B. S A side car recently repaired and painted
1 Phenomobile German three wheel motor car 4 seater 12 H.P. 6 Electric lamps 40-miles per gallon Petrol.
1 New Evans German motor cycle 150 miles per gallon petrol.
1 Ford Motor Car in running order and good condition.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th August 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1924.
NEXT SATURDAY AUG. 30th
THE GREAT SUPER FILM
WEMBLEY

Great and glorious Wembley the scene of the British Empire Exhibition, the greatest exhibition in the world's history. Pathes had the honour of being appointed the sole official cinephotographers and have produced five magnificent reels which form a complete record of this stupendous show. This wonderful film which will be shown exclusively at this Theatre gives you the opportunity to make a tour of a place which, with its myriad wonders is the talk of every nation. Colossal, Beautiful, Wondrous Wembley.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY AUGUST 30th
NOTE THE DATE
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Prisoner of Zenda
ANTHONY HOPE'S
GREAT ROMANTIC STORY
THURSDAY AUGUST, 28th AT 4-30
A SPECIAL MATINEE
HALF PRICE TO STUDENTS
To All Parts of the House except Gallery.

West-End Cinema

THE GREATEST EMOTIONAL ACTRESS OF OUR TIME
IN A GREAT EMOTIONAL PHOTO-PLAY
To-Night! This Week!
"MAD LOVE" 6 Reels
featuring POLA NEGRI
HER LATEST and GREATEST PICTURE
THE FAMOUS BEAUTY OF A THOUSAND PASSIONS
The Programme includes the International News & a Comedy.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD, OPP. CAMA BAUG.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'
Daily four shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P..M
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA Majestic

GIRGAUM
Presents—This week
SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"REPENTANCE"
Time and Rates as Usual.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"ROGUES OF THE TURF"
Featuring FRED GROVES.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The monsoon has been generally active everywhere outside Assam and Bengal and locally heavy rain has occurred in Hyderabad and Rajputana east. A feeble bay depression is passing into Orissa where locally heavy rain has fallen.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad and North Madras coast and local in Bihar, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Central India East and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, South-east Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein and Akyab one and a half; Diamond Island one; Puri four; Kukitale two; Balasore and Chaibasa one and a half; Kotah and Indore one; Amraoti and Hoshangabad two; Saugor one and a half; Nagpur, Pachmarhi, Chanda and Jagdalpur one; Parbhani four; Nizams Abad five; Hanamidonda eight; Kurnool one; Masulipatam one and a half; and Copalpur two.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab and into Bombay Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 26th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 26th August	
			1922	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	28 75	62 21	59 00
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 15	32 15	56 81	60 69
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 13	28 17	57 65	63 77
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	62 34	56 68

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 25.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 22 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.726
Temperature of Air	82.6 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 „
Dew Point	75.6 „
Relative humanity of Air	80.0% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10	5.0 „
Maximum temprature of Air	86.9 „
Minimuj „	79.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight W, WN, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight	218 mile
Fall of Rain	0.00 inch
Total fall during month	4.54 „
Do. do. year	28.75 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 26th August.	0.10

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	26	9	37	10	8	26	1	50	5	4
		21	23	9	8		15	11	7	11
W.	27	9	47	11	6	27	2	54	0	3
		21	28	10	3		16	02	7	4
Th.	28	10	20	26	4	28	2	58	4	7
		22	12	25	1		15	57	6	9
F.	29	10	51	27	2	29	3	44	17	11
		22	53	26	0		16	32	19	7
Sat.	30	5	53	27	11	30	4	23	17	2
		17	62	10	0		17	4	18	9
Sun.	31	11	54	28	9	31	5	33	15	9
	Sep.	..	..	..	..	Sep.	11	6	16	8
M.	1	0	07	27	11	1	6	5	15	9
		12	26	28	9		18	34	16	3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th August, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.12 in. of rain, Ambala 0.33 in. and Delhi 0.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north and east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-east of the province. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Multan only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 degrees at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.18 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. The air is damper than usual at Mainpuri. Maximum temperature was below normal at the aforesaid station and in the east of the division; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 2.77 in. of rain, Ajmer 1.35 in., Kotah 1.21 in. and Mount Abu 0.21 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana and minimum at Bikaner only. A maximum temperature of 110 degrees was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.95 in of rain, Neemuch 0.55 in., Ahmedabad 0.22 in. and Bhavnagar-Para 0.11 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Deesa and locally in excess in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher then usual in the former area and at Neemuch; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.61 in. of rain, Saugor 1.56 in., Hoshangabad 2.27 in., Akola 0.73 in., Amraoti 2.30 in., Nagpur 1.05 in., Chanda 1.16 in. and Raipur 0.13 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.77 in. of rain, Marmagao 0.51 in., and Karwar 0.70 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.0 degrees (2 degrees above normal) and the lowest 79.2 degrees (2 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 4.90 in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.60 in. Skies are heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad is in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has materially strengthened and has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Hyderabad and the central parts of the country and has extended rainfall into Rajputana and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Parbhani 4.00 in., Mangalore 0.21 in., Calicut 0.28 in., Cochin 0.25 in. and Masulipatam 1.51 inches.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces and into the Bombay Deccan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th August 1924, issued from Simla:

A feeble depression has appeared off the Arakan coast. The monsoon has weakened considerably in the Peninsula, but remains active in Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east and north Bengal, the Kumaon hills, lower Sind, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujarat, Central India, the west Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the north Punjab, Baluchistan, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point, Mergui two inches; Tavoy four; Rangoon, Bassein, Yamethin, Silchar one and a half; Mussoorree six; Dalhousie three; Hyderabad (Sind) three quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		4.24	4.52	—0.28
Rawalpindi	0.12	17·11	17.88	—0.77
Lahore	..	11.84	11.92	—0.03
Hissar	..	5.07	8.65	—3.58
Ambala	0.33	12.45	17.49	—5.04
Delhi	0.10	10.90	16.94	—6.06
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	13.83	18.14	—4.31
Mainpuri	..	24.16	16.77	+7.39
Jhansi	0.04	33.95	25.36	+8.59
Cawnpore	..	35.23	23.34	11.89
Allahabad	0.18	29.44	26.94	+2.50
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.07	—1.79
Karachi	..	2.18	5.37	—3.22
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	1.35	13.63	14.58	—0.95
Jaipur	2.77	23.59	16.90	+6.89
Kotah	1.21	32.86	19.85	13.01
Mount Abu	0.21	27.67	45.70	18.03
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	4.88	11.01	—6.13
Dwarka	0.02	3.50	10.46	—6.96
Veraval	..	11.45	14.64	—3 19
Rajkot	0.05	18.97	20.04	—1.07
Bhavnagar Para	0.11	7.56	14.92	—7.36
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.06	29.37	31.58	—2.21
Ahmedabad	0.22	15.99	23.00	—7.01
Deesa	..	13.93	18.68	— 4.75
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.55	15.32	20.52	—5.20
Indore	0.95	15.99	22.38	—5.39
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	0.61	44.15	39.48	+4.67
Saugor	1.56	26.11	32.50	—6.19
Hoshangabad	2.07	28.13	34.55	—6.42
Khandwa	0.06	10.47	19.40	—8.93
Akola	0.73	13.88	20.01	—6.13
Amraoti	2.30	15.46	20.65	—5.19
Nagpur	1.05	19.70	32.27	12.57
Chanda	1.16	20.50	34.70	14.20
Raipur	0.13	20.50	35.03	14.44
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	28.75	54.13	25.58
Ratnagiri	0.77	79.68	78.65	+1.03
Mormugao	0.51	80.83	74.61	+6.22
Karwar	0.70	104.29	93.43	10.86
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.03	10.98	11.67	—0.69
Ahmednagar	..	7.91	10.40	—2.49
Poona	0.02	9.46	15.04	—5.58
Sholapur	0.02	6.64	12.60	—6.96
Bijapur	..	4.31	7.57	—3.26
Belgaum	0.06	36.57	32.97	+3.60
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.02	10.13	15.71	—5.58
Nizamabad (Indr.)	4.90	13.44	24.16	10.72
Hyderabad	0.60	17.04	16.38	+0.66
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.21	117.61	93.22	24.39
Calicut	0.28	125.84	78.20	47.64
Cochin	0.25	113.99	62.61	51.38
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.14	24.86	15.80	+9.06
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.51	17.37	16.98	—3.61
Bellary	..	7.23	5.63	+1.60
Cuddapah	..	6.99	11.61	—4.62
Madras	0.02	11.19	9.59	+1.60
Bangalore	..	13.73	11.06	+2.17
Coimbatore	..	20.73	4.03	16.70
Trichinopoly	0.68	7.06	5.94	+1.12
Negapatam	..	2.09	6.15	—4.06

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.
COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, 26th August, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 22nd August to 25th August 1924	1550	2497	—947
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 25th August, 1924	3283808	3627759	—343951
Shipments for the bi-week from 22nd August, to 25th August, 1924.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	330	..	+330
China Japan & Coast Ports	22	6031	—6009
Total	352	6031	—5679
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 25th August, 1924.			
United Kingdom	151756	127912	+23844
Continent	944009	709883	+254126
China	245093	375902	—130809
Japan	1297597	1702063	—404466
Coast Ports	52353x	52575	— 222
Total	2690808	2968335	—247527
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	4961	7504	—2543
China, Japan and Coast Ports	30652	7355	+23297

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

COMMERCIAL BITS.

SPINNING AND EXPORT OF YARN.

The total quantity of yarn spun in India in May, 1924, amounted to 59 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 35 million lbs., as compared with 52 million and 28 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of 13.7 per cent. in the case of yarn, and 27.5 per cent. in the case of woven goods. In the nine months, September, 1923, to May, 1924, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1923-24, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 455 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 317 million lbs., as against 512 million and 292 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. In the two months, April and May, 1924, the quantities were 109 million lbs. of yarn and 69 million lbs. of woven goods.

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the two months of April and May, 1924, were 5 million lbs., as compared with 7 million and 10 million lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1923 and 1922, respectively. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of May, 1924, was 51 million lbs. and the imports of the same counts were 281,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was about 8 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 431,000 lbs., as against 1,733,000 lbs. and 731,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

GERMAN TRADE.

Pace Reuter, "It is understood that the Allies have agreed to immediate negotiations with Germany for commercial treaties." The German Minister of Industry, Dr. Hamm, recently made a statement to the Press concerning tariff policy generally.

Germany, he says, is more than any country interested in the free exchange of goods, but the general tendency of the world is the other way. German trade is still hampered by Ally and neutral import prohibitions, differential duties, and even "exchange dumping" supplementary duties though the excuse for the last no longer exists. The new German Tariff will not have high-protectionist tendencies. But the world will not voluntarily open its markets to German goods, and it must be induced to. Further, the German import prohibitions, as far as they now exist, will soon be entirely abolished, and in view of the general rise in gold prices, the old duties would prove too low. In some cases the home Sales Tax is higher than the duty on imports and so constitutes an import premium.

The full text is now to hand of the petition presented to Parliament by the British National Union of Manufacturers condemning the Dawes scheme as a great potential menace to British trade. The Union 'inter alia' remark:—

"We are of opinion that, if the proposed scheme is adopted, without a shadow of doubt German manufactured goods will be imported into this country in increasing quantities and at lower prices than British goods can be produced. This may be good for the foreign importer, but bad for British industries and the workers. There will be increased German competition in the Dominions and the Colonies. India, which now enjoys self-government, has announced her intention to buy in the cheapest market—hence British goods will be displaced by German goods."

The remedy would be to render the additional German exports non-competitive by utilising them exclusively for the promotion of large imperial schemes of economic development which, normally, would not be taken in hand until many years hence. Why this method of rendering reparation exports a blessing instead of a curse is not being exploited, we cannot conjecture. Action, however, is urgent.

AFTERMATH OF REPARATION SETTLEMENT.

Whatever steps may be taken along that line, some of the economic consequences of the reparation settlement will be very important indeed. One not improbable sequel may prove to be a rise in the British Bank rate. Another—taking the London conference in conjunction with the wheat situation, and the general revival of confidence the settlement will create—may be a rapid recovery in American trade following on the not very marked depression lately evident. A greatly increased demand for Indian produce is another certainty. Germany, to meet her commitments, must move rapidly towards full production in her manufacturing establishments which means an enlarged demand for raw materials, which India is in an excellent position to supply. We have in previous issues detailed the wheat situation; here also India is likely to benefit. With American cotton according to many authorities, likely to fall well below 12,000,000 bales, Indian cotton will be again in full demand. In short, India is likely to benefit from the European pacification, at almost every turn.

INDIA AND RUSSIA.

In what directions India may be affected by the Anglo-Russian Agreement is best indicated in the following cable from Moscow:—

"The President of the Georgian Council of the People's Commissaries is reported to have stated that Georgian public opinion is most pleased with the Anglo-Russian agreement, and emphasized the possibility of interesting British capital in the development of manganese mines, forests and naphtha wells. The President of the Azarbaidjan Council declared that British capital would find a large field of action in Azarbaidjan, where the oil industry was looking forward to Egypt, Palestine and India."

The Indian manganese trade will be quick to recognise the important consequences likely to follow fuller exploitation of Russia's large resources by British capitalists able to secure favourable concessions. This, however, is not likely to become effective for some years, and probably therefore not before demand has so far expanded that prices will remain unaffected. For oil, the demand is growing so rapidly, that new sources of production are becoming not merely essential, but urgent.—"Capital."

INDIA RUPEE CURRENCY.

An order under date June 5 prescribes that as the Mint par rate of exchange of the Rupee (currency of India) is ten to the £1 sterling, if the figure denoting the bank rate of exchange between London and that country at the date of export is greater than ten (par), but is less than twelve, no special duty shall be chargeable under Section 8 of the Industries Preservation Act; operative from June 12. If the figure denoting the rate of exchange is not less than twelve, then a special duty chargeable 'ad valorem' on the value of the goods, according to a schedule ranging up to 75 per cent. At current rate of exchange the anti-dumping duty will be 15 per cent. 'ad valorem'. Does this mean that 15 per cent. is to be paid on cornsacks, brambags and woolpacks, which are Free under the Tariff, as well as others, are to be penalized by 15 per cent. 'ad valorem'? This would mean an additional (about) 1-1/5d. each on the price of cornsacks; or 5d. each in the case of woolpacks.—"Journal" of Australia.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 25.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Dec. sellers 14½.

Plantation First Latex Crepe was irregular and easier with some liquidations 13½ Aug.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 25.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 11/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 555.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 620.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 610.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.48-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90/00.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Aug. 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/8 dull.
Bar Gold £4. 12. 1 firm.
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/8 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/2
Tcs. Demand	558
American Dollars	311
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	231
Japan	128
Singapore	165

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 25.

Rentes 3 per cent 54.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23
Exchange Paris 84.10
Exchange Warsaw 29.50
Exchange Prague 149.50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 25.

Stockholm	16.88
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	23.96
Prague	149.75

London, Aug. 25.

Exchange on London in Paris	83.00
Exchange on London in Germany	18,850,000,000,000
Exchage on London in Italy	1.01.60

NEW YORK, Aug. 25,

Demand Bills	44,850

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 25.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " " 6	4 3/4
5% Renes	25

STOCKS.

London, Aug. 25.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 90 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 5/8
Conversion Loan	£ 78 11/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£ 101
" " 7%	£ 112 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	47 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
(Sterling Loan)	66 5/8
Govt. Securities 3%	56 5/8

BULLION.

Bombay, August 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/6/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81.

London, August 25.

Bar gold ready s. 92-1.
Silver ready d. 34-2.
Silver forward d. 34-3.
TONE OF SILVER—Quncertain.

GOLD.

Bombay, August 26.

Ready:—24—6—6
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 24-5-0 24-6-6 24-4-9 24-6-0
Asho 24-6-0 24-7-6 24-5-9 24-7-0
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—4—0
Aso 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 26

Ready.—80—10—0
Vaids. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p m.
Bhadrwa 80-10-0 80-14-0 80-9-0 81-2-0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 26.

A further substantial drop of 107 to 118 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on shorts covering on bearish Agricultural Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 79 to 93 points lower. The decline was due to short covering and general selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:

"General feeling bearish now. Speculators are increasing short lines. Trading fixing scale down."

Owing to a further heavy decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 485, i.e., Rs. 5½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs, Commission Houses and one Japanese House were sellers which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 483. Around this level other Commission Houses and Bull operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 487½. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 486 but again improved to Rs. 490 on Bazar operators buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 467 and going down by half a rupee, advanced to Rs. 487½ on buying by Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs and closed steady at Rs. 487 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 460½ and declined to Rs. 459½ on selling by a Japanese firm. Around this level prominent Shroffs and Exporting Houses were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 467 and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 417.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was very poor. There was some inquiry from Japan Exporters at lower prices.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for forward and ready business on account of Jain Pachusan holiday and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 26.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May	487 1/2
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	415 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	463 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	555	540	525	510
M G. Oomra No. 3	578	563	548	..
M G. Southerns	..	603	593	583
M G. Mathia	563	548	533	..
M. G. Khandesh	573	558	543	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 26.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	489
" " Bengal	Dec.-January	416
Fine Oomra "	Dec.-Jan.	464
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	575

Asho 80-14-0 81-2-0 80-13-0 80-15-0
Teja Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—13—0
Aso 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 26.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 85/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1947 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1947 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

SHARES.

Bombay, August 26.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400xd, India 81xd, Central Bank 24/4xd and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, Aug. 25.

Chartered Bank of India £20 1/2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 136.

National Bank of India 44 3/4.

Eastern Bank 6.

P. and O. Banking Corporation Ld. 10 3/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 425, Alliance 75, Apollo 19, Bombay Cotton 500, Bombay 707/8, Bradbury 500, Century 367/8, Central India 506/4, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 175, Crescent 228/12, Dwan 640, Edw. Sassoon 200xd, Elphistone 40, Fazulbhoy 912/8, F. Petit 1100, Ind. Bleaching 225xd, Ind. Malwa 387/12, Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kasturchand 170, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1150, Madhowji 240, Meyer Sassoon 140, Morarji 2600, New Great 332/8, New City 375, Pabani 350, Pearls 522/8, Phoenix 500, Premier 92/8, Simplex 221/4, Swan 850, Swadeshi 556/4, Tata Mill 200, and Vishnu Cotton 1750xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165xd, Bombay Burma 303/12xd, B. Burma N. I. 68/12xd, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/13, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 57/8, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord 70, Katni Defd. 175, New India 15/10, Shivrajpur 43/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/8, Tata Iron Defd. 47/8, Tata Hydro 717/8 and Scindia Steam 8/13.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

(New York Market, 25th August, 1924.)

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.52	Oct.	24.50—102	24.28—124	24.42—110	
25.20	Dec.			24.02—118	
25.18	Jan.		23.83—135	24.01—117	
25.50	Mar.			24.35—115	
25.60	May			24.53—107	

Telegraphic market advices:—Market opened weak, and steadied later on scattered short covering. October highest 24.50 (at the opening), lowest 24.05 (10-19 a.m.), range 45 points.

(Liverpool Market, 25th August, 1924.)

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
14.78	Oct.	14.00—78	14.00—78	13.85	—93
14.51	Jan.	13.75—76	13.76—75	13.62	—89
14.49	Mar.			13.63	—86
14.45	May.			13.62	—83
14.25	Jul.			13.46	—79
	Egyptian				
20.35	Nov.			19.75	—60
19.95	Jan.			19.30	—65

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 150,000. Temperatures between 98 deg. and 102 deg. western belt. Light rains Arkansas, Oklahoma and along Carolina Coast. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy.

Sentiment accepts Government figures as correct.

(2) American cross rate on Saturday 4.47 5/8; and on Monday 4.49 1/4.

Fairly broad market. Continued selling. Short covering. Trade fixing call sales. Some rains in North-west Texas. Temperature in Texas high. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Continued deterioration since middle of the month."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 2,200 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal standard 15.44 improved request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.00
New York 11. a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.30
January	23.82
March	24.12
New York Noon Call	
October	24.40
January	23.95
March	24.30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.05
January	23.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	13.85	—.93
January	13.62	—.89
March	13.63	—.76
May	13.62	—.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	14.34 plus	.07
October	13.93 "	.15
November	13.76 "	.15
December	13.70 "	.20
January	13.72 "	.21
March	13.62 "	.13
May	13.70 "	.15
July	13.55 "	.30
Egyptians:—		
November		19.65
January		19.20
March		19.05

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	14.40 plus	.17
October	13.98 "	.13
January	13.78 "	.16
March	13.78 "	.15
May	13.78 "	.16
EGYPTIANS:—		
November	19.75	
December	19.45	
March	19.20	

CLOSING PRICES.

August	24.49 plus	9.08
September	21.23 "	8.96
October	23.85 "	9.07
November	23.67 "	9.08
December	23.59 "	9.09
January	23.62 "	9.11
February	23.62 "	9.12
March	23.63 "	9.14
April	23.62 "	9.15
May	23.62 "	9.17
June	23.52 "	9.21
July	23.56 "	9.31

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

August	23.75	—.60
September	21.35	—.65
October	20.10	—.65
November	19.75	—.60
December	19.52	—.63
January	19.30	—.65
February	19.20	—.65
March	19.15	—.64
April	19.07	—.65
May	19.00	—.67
June	18.93	—.67
July	18.85	—.67

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

M. G. Bengal, Good"	10.60
M. G., Bengal Fully Good"	11.00
M. G., Bengal, Fine"	11.40
No. 1 Oomra, Good"	11.15
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good"	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, Fine"	12.15
M.G. Broach, Good"	11.65
M.G. Broach, Fully Good"	12.05
M. G. Broach, Fine"	13.45
M.G. Scinde, Good"	10 50
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good"	10.90
M. G Scinde, Fine"	12.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000	
Day's Export to Continent	2,000	
Futures at New York		
October	24.42	—1.10
December	24.02	—1.13
January	24.00	—1.18
March	24.35	—1.15
Spot Cotton at New York	26.45	—1.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.10	—1.38
Futures at New Orleans		
October	23.58	—1.07
December	23.74	—1.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 7/8	
Silver Foreign mined 68		

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 25.

Futures at New York.

October	24.42	—1.10
December	24.02	—1.13
January	24.00	—1.18
March	24.35	—1.15

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 25.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 53/9 and for Jan./Feb. sellers 52.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Aug./Sept. sellers 54/6 and for Jan./Feb. sellers 53.

Cargo, Barletta Russo new crop 63½ lbs. for Jan./Feb. sellers 52.

Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. for Jan./Feb. sellers 53.

Cargo, South Australian sellers for July Shipment 58/-.

Tone:—Steady.

Choice White Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 54 and for Sept./Oct. shipment to Liverpool buyers 54/3.

Soft Red Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 53/3.

Tone of Karachi Wheat:—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm with more enquiry. Closed for Aug./Sept. sellers at £20 3/4 and new crop for Jan./Feb. sellers at £19 8/8.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers £11.

Castorseed Bombay was firm for Aug./Sept. quoted 29 3/4.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Aug./Sept. sellers £21½.

Rapeseed Toria Aug./Sept. sellers £21 3/4.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Aug./Sept. sellers £20 3/4.

METALS.

London, Aug. 25

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 84 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	" 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4 Nominal.
Tin Block—Mutilated	

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 26.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1-	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2-	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 26

	2 3/4 to 3 0/0.	12 to 1 0/0.	1 to 2 0/0.
Ahmedabad Advance	425		
Bombay Cotton	500		
Bombay Dyeing	707 1/2-12 1/2 7 1 2		
Century	370-67 1/2		
Nagpur	597 1/2-6 1/4 7 1/2		
Colaba	107 61 1/4		
Crescent ex-divi	230 28 3/4		
Indore ex-divi	381 1/4-82 1/2 77 1/2		
Kohinoor	1150		
New Great	332 1/2		
Pearl ex-divi.	523 3/4-22 1/2		
Phoenix	500		
Bharucha	106-1/4		
Simplex	222 1/2-21 1/4		
Swan ex-divi.	850		
Swadesh	553 3/4-52 1/2		
Pabani	245		
Fazal	915-17 1/2 12-1/2		
Mathuradas	200		
Tata Mill	195		
Globe	50		
Mysore	112-1/2		
Madhavji	240		
Finlay ex-divi.	600		
Gokak	100		
Edward Sassoon	200		
Meyer Sassoon	140		
Alcock	165		
Bombay Burma Old	303-3/4		
Bombay Elec. Tram	90		
Bombay Steamer Ordy	57 1/2		
Bundi Cement	10 1/4		
Central E. Mining	25 3/4		
Indian Cement	46 1/4		
Tata Steel Ordy.	15 1/2		
Tata Steel Defd.	50-48 3/4		

Panchteka Joint	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	62	0	0
Brass Bars	41	8	0
Pat Kalai	65	0	0
Lead, Country	19	0	0
German Brass, Meta' 3-4	60	0	0
" " " 1	58	0	0
" " " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2	58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2	65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 1 1-4	67	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2		1	0	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2		1	1	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2		0	15	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2		0	15	3
David	No. 16 1/2		0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2		0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2		0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4		0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2		0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2		0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1		1	9	3
"	No. 42—2		1	13	3
"	No. 20		1	2	9
"	No. 32		1	7	0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 5/8 buyers.

Tone:—Firm fair demand.

RAW LINSEED OIL NACKED SPOT NET—

Raw Buyers, etc. for Aug./Sept. sellers £22 3/4.

Raw Sept./Dec. Done and sellers 41 1/8

Linseed afloat 29,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 25.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 23/9

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 21/9

Fine White Java C. and F, Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 22

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 22/2

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 22/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, Aug. 26, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices remained unchanged with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6300 bags, showing a good demand for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market ruled steady around yesterday's closing quotations. Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices (Distant Deliveries) also ruled steady recording a rise of a Pence or two. On the whole the Market ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 20/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Shipment July Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shimpent Aug-Sept. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.Dec. Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSAL SUGAR:—

Aug-Sept. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Sept. or Oct. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Oct.-Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

COLOURS.

Aug. 26.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 91.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 92.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I. P. Rs. 83.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Moon Rs. 87.
Conga red Rs. 1/8/0.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/10/0.
Sulphuric Black Re. 1/0/0.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/0/0.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3/0/0.
Melachite Green Rs. 3/8/0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 6/8/0.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/8/0.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/0/0.
Fast red Rs. 5/8/0.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 25.

Barley, Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 4"3.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 10th inst. have been delivered here to-day.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SUMMER MEETING, 6TH DAY.

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 12 NOON ON MONDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1924.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Unitoi.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Vale of York.
Mr. Eve's Dick Turpin and Knight of Clonmel.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Gaurisankar and Solo Bridge.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wasp.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's 'Charlie's Smile.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Coleby.
Mr. R. Gujadhur's Prague.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Stormont.
Mr. Eve's School Boy and Moonshiner.
Mr. J. Reynolds' Ganimede.
H. H. Aga Khan's Bold Danby.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennan.
Mr. A. Hagna's Merry Gift.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Longcoat.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Rabalto.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's My Realm.
Mr. D. Andrade's Prince Hamed.
Mr. S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishna Kumari.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Finnarts Bay and Scandalous.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Krempion (late Ballytoi) and Precious Lass.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's French Briar, Trail and Spatchcock.
Capt. C. J. Brigg's Discobolus.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Bell's Life.
Mr. G. L. Lyon's Siki.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Christmas Holiday.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr. B. Avasia's Eudoretie.
Mr. Eve's The Count, Night Watchman, Dialect, School Boy and Moonshiner.
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's Miss Evans and Summer's Joy.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
Mr. Frank's Red Cross Boy.
Mr. A. M. Souji's Murmansk.
Mr. A. Hegne's Treasury.
Mr. T. Harrison's Black Kite.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Floreal and Starshot.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Silver Balm II and Starboard.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Piccolo and Marmion.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Southern Beauty and Voltage.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Rackle.
Messrs. Pine and A. S. Moloobhoy's Etheldene.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.
Mr. C. N Wadia's Count Palatine and French Briar.
Mr. Heath's Magical
Capt. C. J. Brigg's Discobolus.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Billy Bunter and Hyder Beg.
Mr. M. Snaith's Taj.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Toonah.
Mr. Ebia Abdulnoor's Rami.
Mr. A. L. Musa's Afsar Jung.
Mr. A. Abbas' Silver Pot.
Messrs. A. Abbas and K. K. Shirazee's Musal
Mr. J. E. Bowder's Toofan.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Tarick and Surety.
Mr. S. R. A. Worhab's Midher Beg.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and E. Kadam's Son of Araby and Cowley.
Mr. S. Mahalla's Hound and Aftab.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Perozeshah.
Mr. Esmail Hashum's Laffy.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Nassim.
Mr. H. Kadum's Rajput.
Mr. Ardesir Cursetjee's Cairo.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Sunlike.
Mr. Syed Futah Syed Rashid's Mooshir.
Mr. Eve's Sum Total (late Ismailia).
Mr. Abdul Amir's Kitab.
Mr. S. N. Daruwalla's Brindisi.
Mr. D. N. Zodge's Rector.
Mr. W. H. Hughes' Shemal.
Mr. M. M. Talib's Eed and Rising Star.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Young Tora.
Messrs. E. Kadum and Faraj bin Sanad's Detective.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Misser.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Kandinava.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Cardiff and Marim.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Watee.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' William Jew, Hazel and Mishrif.
Mr. Mahomed Athiaya's Hamiar.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Mr. A. K. Esaa's Moshook and Famous.
Mr. N. E. Patel's Witness.
Mr. Yussuff Makanjee's Officer and Badran.
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and A. S. Fezi's Paleface.
Mr. V. Vithalshah's Zubeida and Sanderson
Mr. C. Chhotalall's Rex, Villa and Vital.
Mr. Frank's Basra Hope.
Mr. M. P. Antia's Nejim Beg.
Mr. G. J. Rehim's Nizamuddin.
Mr. D. J. Mahomed's Vadnan.
Mr. Mark's Squire.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Brazee.
Mr. A. Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Nazl
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Jerwan.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
Mr. N. Kadum's Mahir.
Mr. G. Shuttleworth's Sir Jamal.
Mr. Eve's Khundil and Baktavar.
S. S. Akasaheb Maharaj Arthur and Hishan.
H. H. Maharaja of Kholhapur's Waterloo and Forfait.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amin.
Mr. E. Kadim's Andolis.
Messrs. S. B. Irani and B. J. Irani's Deiyar Jung.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Stability, Safety and Rarity.
Mr. M. Ali Asker's Arab Knight.
Mr. Heath's Hutchel and Zaidan.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance Mile and 1 Furlong.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Red Quill.
Mr P. B. Avasia's Crab Apple.
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's Lady Rita.
Mr. Eve's Sarsaparilla.
Mr. T. Harrison's Night Watch.
Mr. Frank's Little Vega and Erinite.
Mr. Vernon's Some Scribe.
Mr. H. M. Mehta's Kent Eagle.
Mr. R. R. S.'s First Grade.
Mr. Kelso's Penine Anna.
Mr. D. Andrade's Prince Hamed.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Bathurst.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Catchup.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's Old Chris.
Mr R. H. Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore I (late Allensmore II).
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby and Desert Gold.
Capt. G. Crawford's Treddle.
Major A. W. Molony's Martenora.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater and Jovial.
Mr. Eve's Happy Times and Perfect Day.
Mr. C. Vaz's Headstrong.
Messrs. J. H. Currie and C. Jenning's Jenite.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Duckbird.
Mr. Hymet's Fleeting Favour.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire's first innings totalled 100. Sadler took five for 29 and Fender three for seven. Surrey have made 158 for six in second innings and are 267 ahead. Sandham scored 60.

Essex vs. Northants:—Northants have made 314 for six in their first innings. Denton scored 80, Haywood 63 and Woolley 59.

Gloucester vs. Middlesex:—Gloucester scored 274 for nine in second innings and declared. Hammond made 174 not out. Middlesex have made 46 for one in second innings and require 206 to win.

Notts vs. Warwick:—In response to Warwick's first innings' score of 130, Notts made 323 for five and declared. Whysall made 157 and George Gunn 79.

Lancashire vs. Hampshire:—Lancashire had made 79 without loss in their first innings when rain again caused the play to be abandoned for the day.

Somerset vs. Worcester:—Worcester made 295 in their first innings. Foster scored 111 not out and Hunt took five for 51. Somerset have made 74 for no wicket in first innings.

Kent vs. South Africans:—Kent won by an innings and 89 runs. Kent declared their first innings closed at 418 for six. Knott scored 63. South Africans made 135 in first innings, Wright taking five for 39. South Africans followed on and were again dismissed for 194. Blanckenberg made 51 and Freeman took six for 68.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

WEST YORK BEAT G. I. P.

Weather condition have been far from favourable for the last two days and good football was hardly possible on Tuesday evening when G.I.P. Parel and West Yorks tried conclusions. There was hardly any doubt as to the issue of the game and a win for the militarymen by five goals to nil was not surprising. It was a one sided affair from start to finish. The Yorks scored two goals in the initial period, Lister and Johnson being responsible for the scores.

A blinding shower disturbed the second moiety and slips mis-kicks and falls which came galore provided ample amusement for a small gathering on a wet evening. Holmes was responsible for the third goal which he scored with a fine left foot drive. The Yorks pivotal man scored the fourth goal soon after. The fifth goal of the Yorks came ten minutes before the final whistle through Co. H.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Cole; Rhodes and Brown, Gott Holmes and Howdon, Lister, Bowdon Inman, McHale and Johnson.

G. I. P.:—Mawer; Cadoghan and Alcock; Johnson, Cole, and Henderson; Cowton, Finningan Fernades, Duthir and Jones.

Referee:—Mr. Godwin.

THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper of Saturday, Mr. Addyman's letter under the above heading is published and I am surprised to see a statement made therein that amongst those who voted against the motion for leave to introduce were official members and a number of non-official members representing every section of the House." Because all the members if the non-Brahmin party who were present at the time voted solidly in favour of the Fifi. Not only that, but even the Hon. the Minister for Education instead of voting with the Government remained neutral I have to mention this fact only to remove any misunderstanding that may be created after reading the above statement though innocently made by my friend, Mr. Addyman.

But I don't know what would be future policy of the non-Brahmin party when they see Mr. Addyman himself and his Tenants Association dissociating themselves from the present agitation in this connection.—Yours, etc.

S. K. BOLE.

Dadar,
Bombay, Aug. 26

PROPOSED MUSLIM SCHOOL AT NIGDI.

B. P. MUSLIM LEAGUES RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, the following resolution was adopted:—

The Committee of League resolves to accord its emphatic support to the Mahomedan Educational Society in its endeavour to acquire the land near Chinchward necessary for the establishment of a Muslim School. The Committee hopes that the leaders of the Hindu Community both in Bombay and Poona in the interest of Hindu-Muslim unity in the Presidency will unequivocally express their opinion on the question and will not stand in the way of the just claims and rights of the Mussalmans.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 25.

The Behar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day discussed the University resolution. After a long debate the Minister for Education said that since so many members were against his porposal he would not press his motion any further but would prepare a separate scheme according to the wishes of the people and on economic lines.

The Council agreed to the supplementary demands for grants and passed the Bihar and Orissa Aerial Ropeways Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

Mr. D. G. Upson, who was formerly the editor of "The Nation" and who has recently been touring in Persia, has assumed the editorship of the Lahore English daily "The Muslim Outlook."—A. P.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF PRINCIPAL HAMILL

The Bombay University Reform Committee met on Tuesday evening in the University Convocation Hall, Sir C. H. Setalwad, presiding.

Examined by Rev. Father Blatter, Principal Hamill said by tutorial system he meant a system by which a student is encouraged in his study. He did not think every professor of English was a scholar of the English language. To import professors from outside for this purpose would be a very expensive affairs. Tutorial system meant also lot of work and a great deal of expense. In some colleges in England, witness said tutorial system was rigidly maintained. Tutorial system suggested problems relating to subjects, gave source of information and set students to work for themselves for criticism.

In regard to the matriculated students who came to colleges, he said, majority of students came out comparatively raw, and a good many of them did not understand lectures. He advised modification of one year course. The present system of admitting raw students in the colleges was like a dead weight. He suggested combination of direct and translation methods in teaching instead of only direct one which was very much exaggerated at times due to inefficiency of expressing the proper words.

To Mr. K. T. Shah witness said the foundation of vernacular should be laid in the high schools. If the medium of instruction was in vernacular the medium of examination too would be necessarily in vernacular. He suggested that all fees, college and university, be raised by 50 per cent and the balance in excess of the present income be handed over to the University. This addition, he thought would improve education as the University would become a teaching University. He, expected an increase of income by Rs. four to five lacs a year to the University The University ought to leave the choice of text books to the colleges and prescribe only courses of study. He did not think a University Press was necessary at present as the number of original works were very few. He would not dogmatise however that the University should not have a Press at all. He suggested Government should exercise a controlling voice in the management of the University in respect of finance, legislation, appointment of teachers and membership of University bodies.

Replying to Mr. K. Natrajan, witness said a good many of the graduates did not understand the problems of the country. In the pass course of the B.A. Examination there were too few subjects. Students as a whole did not regard general information as really valuable. He suggested addition of more subjects for the Press course. The course of study was prescribed by the Boards of Studies on which there were all professors, but he did not know of any case where the Faculty had upset the Board's decision. Courses of study ought to be drawn up by Boards of Study and not to be subjected to the vote of such a heterogeneous body as either the Faculties or the Senate. Boards of Study should consist of 50 per cent. or 25 per cent of the professors in each of subjects from all affiliated colleges and of no others. Deans of Faculties ought to be University professors capable of advising students in the choice and grouping of subjects and no students ought to be allowed to take up any group without the consent of the Dean.

Examined by Mr. Mirza witness said he was a professor since September 1919. His experience was that Indian students were almost too docile. He knew the case of a distinguished professor in Cambridge being carried away to his home from the class room by the students on their shoulders. So long as the University not only in its Pass but also in its Honours courses prescribed courses which could be covered by lectures, the tendency of the students would remain, as at present. He (student) would continue to expect the teacher to provide an amount of predigested material, notes and remarks on all textual difficulties, etc., which would give the student a reasonable chance of slipping through the examination by a feat of memory. He thought there was a tendency among the Indian students to cramming. He attributed this to the courses of lectures where lecturers always tried to help the students. In the first year's essay of the Indian students he found them very raw and immature in English. Before 1919 witness was in Southern Maratha country when he had had experienced of High Schools. He suggested introduction of the highest Oxford and Cambridge local examination as the matric of the Bombay University. He would reduce number of schools and improve the quality of teaching.

Replying to Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Hamil said he thought the present system was based on the supposition that the English Language would be the *Lingua franca* of the country in course of time. He agreed that when students did not understand they crammed. If professors were brought from outside their salaries would be prohibitive. He knew that out of 32 crores of people in India only 25 lacs knew English. He thought college atmosphere would improve more if enormous number of students were not allowed in the first year of the college though he appreciated the advantage to the students from some points of view. He would not object to making Sanskrit compulsory as a classical language in the schools.

To Mr. J. B. Petit, witness said he was not satisfied with the product of the University. He suggested residential University in the mofussil. He did not think English as imparted to Indian students was perfect, but it was extraordinarily good.

The Committee adjourned till 5-30 p.m. to-day.

Major G. D. Ogilvie, Deputy Secretary Political Department, Government of India, will proceed home on leave early in November next. Mr. K. S. Fitze I.C.S. will officiate for him.—A. P.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

MR. DIDIBURJOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Civil Justice Committee resumed its sittings on Tuesday in the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. The Hon. Justice Mr. Mackin was in the chair.

The next witness examined was Mr. Raverkar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Asked by Justice Stewart as to how many days in the week he devoted to Small Causes cases, Mr. Raverkar said that he kept three days for such work. Continuing Justice Stewart questioned Mr. Raverkar whether he thought it practicable and possible to have benches of selected Sub-judges, to hear all appeals under Rs. 1,000 being final as regards points of fact and law, but with a condition that in case of disagreement between the judges or in case of an exceedingly difficult point of law, the appeals be referred to the High Court, and whether such a scheme would expedite work. To this Mr. Raverkar replied that he was in favour of such a scheme and thought that it would expedite work.

Justice Stewart:—One of the objections to the scheme is, I hear, that the District Bar is not sufficiently efficient to argue fairly satisfactorily points of law in the appeals.

Mr. Raverkar:—I should think so.

Questioned further as regard the his experience of process service in his district, the witness said that it was fairly well, the only difficulty was the question of distance, since his Court exercised jurisdiction over a vast area.

In answer to Justice Stewarts question to give his opinion regarding the work of his subordinates on the Original Side, and the remedies he would suggest to improve it the witness said that they generally lacked full and complete knowledge of departmental circulars, they were ignorant of routine office work and generally did not care to seek advice from the superiors. By way of improvement, the witness suggested that they should not be recruited directly but should be taken on probation.

In the course of his written statement Mr. Raverkar stated that six months were reasonably required for the disposal of suits in Second Class Sub-Judge's Court and one year in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court.

With regard to delays in contested cases, the witness stated that the first and foremost reason was the asking of adjournments on account of the negligence and ignorance of the litigants. The other reason was the practice of pleaders in protracting cases to suit their own convenience.

As regards the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, the witness was of opinion that the Act should be repealed, and the definition of agriculturists should be so worded that only actual cultivators and small landholders who earned their livelihood solely by agriculture should be allowed to get the benefit of the Act. No one should be allowed to plead the status of an agriculturist in execution proceeding at any time. In the opinion of Mr. Raverkar, the D. A. R. Act had let loose dishonest creditors and debtors everywhere and made the position of honest creditor insecure.

BOMBAY VAKILS' REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. S. D. Dadiburjor, representing the Bombay Vakils' Association was the next witness examined. The Committee examined Mr. Dadiburjor at great length in connection with the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court and the suggested scheme of a Civil City Court.

In the opinion of Mr. Dadiburjor the time reasonably required for the disposal of cases in the Presidency Small Causes Court ought not to exceed two months. At present cases between one thousand and two thousand were unduly delayed. The main cause of the delay was that such cases were generally tried by the Chief Judge alone. It was necessary therefore that two judges should be appointed to hear such suits.

As a measure to shorten the proceedings of civil suits, Mr. Dadiburjor, suggested the appointment of proper judicial officers, preferably from the best available men from those who had sufficient practice at the Bar.

With regard to the increase of jurisdiction, the witness was of opinion that it would lead to speedy and less costly justice.

In answer to the question whether the right of appeal had been much abused, Mr. Dadiburjor opined that the right of appeal to High Court was a valuable right and that it had often prevented gross miscarriage of justice. The witness further stated that the narrow interpretation put upon the section be removed and that mistakes of law be made grounds for moving in the High Court.

In answer to the question as to the remedy he would suggest to make justice more speedy and less costly in Original and Small Causes suits, Mr. Dadiburjor suggested that in all cases where no appearances or defences were filed, should be put before a special Bench and be disposed of there or by the Registrar. In every case which was contested and in which an appearance was filed defence to the suit in the nature of a written statement be called forth one day before the hearing.

SERVICE OF SUMMONSES.

With regard to the service of summonses, Mr. Dadiburjor was of opinion that frequent annoyance was caused to the parties for service of process. The Bailiffs department left much to be desired. He was strongly of opinion that service by registered post and by clerks of legal practitioners sworn as special bailiffs be largely availed of.

Coming to Insolvency Law, the witness said it was very unsatisfactory. It had helped many a dishonest debtor, to evade the payment of his just dues. The dishonest debtor made a petition and for 18 months the execution was stayed and thereafter the petition was not prosecuted or was dismissed, but all the same the debtor had gained his object. Investigation of Insolvency by the High Court required a costly system of Attorney and Counsel and often favoured the dishonest debtor to the detriment of honest creditor. By way of remedy the witness suggested the transference of Insolvency matters in which the assets did not exceed Rs. 1,000 to the Small Causes Court for speedy disposal. Suits filed in appearance of insolvency proceedings should not be dismissed but stayed pending disposal of petition.

As regards the cost of litigation the witness thought the Court fee was already high and should not be enhanced.

BIG BURGLARY AT KARANJIA & CO.

Another big burglary has been reported to have been committed in the shops of Messrs. Karanjia and Co., Marsby Road, Fort, Bombay. It appears till Tuesday 1 a.m. the locks on the doors of the shops were found intact but in the morning when the shop was opened as usual a lock was found broken. On entering the shop silk and silver articles were found scattered about and saris, embroideries and silver articles valued at Rs. 12,000 were found stolen.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

At about 1 p.m. on Tuesday a motor car was going from Bori Bunder towards Dhobi Talao and a tram car was also proceeding towards the same direction when a tram conductor named Bhagwati Bhagwan jumped out of the car and dashed against the motor car and was knocked down. He was removed to G. T. Hospital, but died on the way.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CASE REFERRED TO CIVIL COURT.

Before Mr. H. P. H Dastur at Esplanade Police Court (1) Abdul Gafoor Abdul Sattar, (2) Ahmedali Mohmedali (3) Syed Usman Syed Mohmed and (4) Ali Rajbhai charged one Sarsibai with refusing to pay taxi hire.

The complainants' case was that on the 19th of May last one Currimbux engaged complainants' taxi cars at Colaba Stand and drove at Koliwada, Colaba, at accused's place, where there was a wedding. The fare was fixed at Rs. 18 for each taxi. After the marriage procession the complainants' demanded the fare but they were put off till next day. The following day too the fare was not paid and as they were put off from day to day the case was brought against the accused.

The defence of the accused was that she knew nothing about the engagement of the taxis which was done by one Jamaluddin and she did not know whether he had paid the taxi drivers or not.

His Worship referred the complainants to Civil Court.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Herbert Marshall, an Indian Christian was charged with cheating Hazratkhan Gangoolkhan a cook in respect of ₹27 and odds The facts of the case are already reported in these columns. The accused it was alleged took ₹27 from the complainant who was a cook, on a steamer promising to exchange the sterling into Indian money. He then took him as far as General Post Office and then gave him a slip.

The defence of the accused was that he did not know the complainant and it might be a case of mistaken identity.

His Worship gave the accused benefit of doubt and discharged him

6 WEEKS' R. I. FOR STEALING.

A Warwari named Shivram was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira by Sub-Inspector Apte, charged with stealing two tins of white paint valued at Rs. 18 belonging to one Abdul Kader Sheikh Karim.

The evidence showed that on the 23rd instant the complainant Abdul Kader had taken contract to paint s.s. Vasna lying in Alexandra Dock and had kept eight tins of white paint and put them in his room. Next morning he saw the tins scattered about and found two tins missing. Same evening a policeman saw the accused with two tins of white paint in his hand passing through Alexandra Dock and arrested him on suspicion. The complainant happened to pass by the same place at that time and identified the articles as his property.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH POSSESSING FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

Abdulla Rehman Shumsudin, a pilgrim, resident of Faridpur in Bengal, was found at Jeddah by the Hedjaz authorities possessing forged currency notes of Rs. 300 of Rs. 5 and denominations. He was sent to Bombay for enquiry and trial by s.s "Gurjistan" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday On Tuesday morning Abdulla was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court and was remanded in police custody.

MUCH "WANTED" MURDERER.

CAUGHT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

Last week the first case of a kind usually triable by a jury of five men was tried at the Thana Criminal Sessions by a jury composed of nine, a recent order of Government having ordained the change.

In this case, which was tried by Mr. Dalliba Mehta, Sessions Judge, Thana, the accused was a "chamar" by the name of Dilloo Ramji, an inhabitant of a village in the Umbergaon District, who was "wanted" by the police for the alleged murder of his kept mistress Divalibai since April, 1919, committed under the following circumstances, according to the prosecution version of the case, which briefly is this.

The accused's mistress had gone on a visit to her brother Jivan in a neighbouring village. On 9th April, 1924, the accused went to fetch the woman to his house. Jivan being glad to see his guest ordered out four gallons of toddy (24 bottles) and drinking went on *ad libitum*. As a matter of fact there was more toddy than could be consumed and the company were pretty well on. The accused having had his fill asked the woman to come home with him. She was unwilling, and he insisted that she would have to carry out his orders. Jivan and others argued that it would not be well at that late hour, and especially in the condition in which they all were as a result of their drinking bout, for the accused to take away the woman and that it would be advisable for her to sleep overnight where she was. The woman having refused to accompany the accused, the latter losing his temper went for her right and left and anybody and everybody who came to her rescue also were similarly dealt with. After the author of the deadly deed had vanished, it was found that the woman had received terrible injuries with a sharp and dangerous instrument and that others also were more or less similarly injured. The woman died within two hours of this incident. Horrified by the havoc he had created, the accused without loss of time fled to Basra, where after serving in a menial capacity he returned to India a few months ago, and passed some time on the confines of Simla, where he soon came in the limelight of the police in connection with a robbery in which he not only sustained a broken arm, but also got 5 months' rigorous imprisonment. This was not all, the broken arm soon became the clue leading up to the discovery of his identity as the man "wanted" for the murder of Divali bai.

UNPREMEDITATED.

The defence was that the act of the accused was committed under such circumstances that he could not morally or legally be held wholly responsible for it. It was altogether an unpremeditated deed. The arrival of the accused into Jivan's house was celebrated most hospitably by Jivan. The company was a guileless party, and it was only when the accused earnestly pressed the woman, over whom he thought he had the authority of a paramour, to go home with him as he was soon going to Basra, and when he saw his authority flouted that he in a fit of temper in the condition of senseless intoxication as he was, committed the attack with a handy weapon, as the odds were against him, for without such a weapon the chances were that accused himself would have come off from the fight with a good hiding.

The jury unanimously brought in a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The learned Judge in view of the unanimous verdict sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

BIG GANG OF DACOITS.

REMOVAL TO THANA JAIL.

The Suburban Police with the aid of the Bombay Police have succeeded in rounding up a large number of persons alleged to have participated in the several dacoities committed in the suburbs. Twenty-four men, owing to congestion in the Bandra police cells, were recently removed to the Thana jail and ten are locked up at Ghatkopar. There are many others wanted who, it is known, are absconding up-country and for whom a vigorous search is being made. Until these are netted the trial of the big dacoit gang has to be kept in abeyance.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28.

Excelsior Theatre: Students' Half Price Matinee at 4-30 p.m. "The Prisoner of Zenda."

FRIDAY, August 29th.

Corporation Address to Mahatma Gandhi at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug 27 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Aug 28 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 23m; Sunset 6h 58m.
Aug. 29 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 57m
Aug. 30 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S.S. "Amur Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at Mr. Cama's office, Cowasjee Patel Street, at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 28th of August.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held today (Wednesday) the 27th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BHULESHWAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee's office has been shifted from 57, Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbedevi to Bhuleshwar Library, 132, Bhuleshwar Main Road, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" arrived London on Friday, the 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Aki Maru" left Moji for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 15th September.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will hold their monthly "At Home" at their office in Town Hall, on Thursday the 28th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. Miss Ronaldson will speak on "Salvation Army Women's Work in Bombay." All friends and members are cordially invited.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th August, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 26th August, 1924:—

Small-pox attack 2, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 107.

Total mortality this day last year 103.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Campaign against Cholera—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered on "Cholera" by Dr. S. R. Naik, L.S.M.F., L.M.S. to-day (Wednesday at 8p.m. in the Rangari's Chawl, Parel Road. All are requested to attend.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In response to the wishes of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the above Committee requests to all the members to make a gift of Hand spun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to Bombay. Those who wish to contribute the gift should send their yarn either to the Committee's office or B. P. C. C. direct by Friday the 27th instant. Subscription yarn due from elected Congress members will not be included in this gift but will be sent to the All-India Khadi Board.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

The Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acknowledge the following contribution to South Indian Flood Relief Fund:—

A sympathiser Rs. 200; "A" Ward District Congress Committee Rs. 243-12; Total Rs. 543-12; Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,011-0-0; Grand Total Rs. 1,554,12-0; and also received clothes.

Public are requested to send their contribution to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or to the District or Taluka Congress Committees.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR OF HON. MR. B. V. JADHAV.

The following is the programme of Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education:—

Tuesday (26th Aug.):—Leave Poona 2 p.m., arrive Satara and Halt. Wednesday (27th Aug):—Halt at Satara, visits the High School, New English School, Civil Hospital, and Historical Museum of R. B. Parasnis. Thursday (28th Aug):—Leave Satara 8 a.m. arrive Koregaon, 9 a.m., leave Koregaon 3 p.m., arrive Rahimatpur. Friday (29th Aug):—Leave Rahimatpur 7-30 a.m., arrive Aundh. Saturday (30th Aug):—Leave Aundh 7-30 a.m., arrive Satara 10 a.m., leave Satara, arrive Poona in the evening.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 8-45 p.m. on Wednesday, August 27th. Wave Length 387 metres, call sign 2 F.V.:—

EUROPEAN QUARTETTE.

1. One Step. "Say it while dancing."
2. Fox Trot "If I can't get the Sweeties I want."
3. Waltz. "Hula Hula Dream Girl."
4. Fox Trot. "Kiss Mamma Kiss Pappa."
5. Fox Trot. "I've got that happy feeling."
6. Waltz. "Arrawara."
7. One Step. "Annie."
8. News Bulletin.

Arrangements have been made at the Club for dancing during the programme.

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Combination SHIRTS, Rs. 10/8.
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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1924.

THE BENGAL TRIUMPH.

The Bengal Legislative Council has rejected the supplementary grants for the Ministers' salaries by 68 votes to 66. In some ways this is the biggest victory won so far by the Swaraj Party. It is a victory of the Swaraj Party despite the fact that the majority which has rejected the grants includes Independents, because the support of the Independents cannot conceal the fact that it is the policy for which the Swaraj Party stands that has triumphed though the Independents have not formally joined the Party. The triumph is the more remarkable because it has been achieved in spite of the frantic efforts made by the Bengal bureaucracy, aided by the Simla autocrat, to weaken and demoralise the Nationalist forces by the familiar methods of pressure and persuasion. The bureaucracy has sustained an inglorious defeat in a pitched battle of its own seeking and it is no wonder that the news of the defeat has caused, as our correspondent says, despair and agony in official circles in Simla. There is reason for the official circles to be in despair and agony. For never has the bureaucracy been hoist with its own petard in a more humiliating manner than in this case.

When the Bengal Council rejected the grants for the Ministers' salaries and thereby sounded the knell of diarchy in March last, Lord Lytton laid the axe at the root of the "constitution" by retaining the services of the Ministers in defiance of the Council's decision and set in motion the machinery of patronage and pressure in order to secure a majority in the Council in support of supplementary grants for the Ministers' salaries. But he counted without his host. On the eve of the Council's session the Swarajists questioned the legality of the procedure in the Court of Law which supported its contentions and for the first time in the history of British Rule a Legislative Council had to undergo the humiliation, by the order of the Court, of adjourning its session without transacting any business. As though Lord Lytton's blow to the "constitution" had not been mortal enough, the autocrat of Simla completed the process of the destruction of the Reforms by issuing his fiat "legalising" what was illegal. Desperate men resort to desperate remedies. So did the bureaucracy when it found itself balked by the Swarajists. Not to be outdone by Lord Reading in the latter's efforts to bring the "Reforms" into public ridicule and contempt, Lord Lytton discarded the last shreds of publice decency by issuing a solemn communique that the third Minister would be appointed out of those members of the Council who had voted with Government and would vote with them. Nor was this enough. The services of the Fabian Secretary of State were also requisitioned and he was briefed to make reckless charges of bribery and corruption against the Bengal Swaraj Party in order to discredit it. Finally, as a last string to the bow was reserved the threat, announced through the inspired columns of the London "Times," of "the Governor deciding to prorogue the recalcitrant Council forthwith and, in exercise of the powers vested in him by the constitution, to take over the administration of the Transferred Departments." Threat, cajolery and even "corruption and bribery," as alleged by "Forward," have not availed the Government, against the call of patriotism to the members to give the only possible manly response to the challenge of the bureaucracy and neither has Mr. Das learned "wisdom" from the "Times" nor have the "moderate and independent elements in the Council" found spirit, as the journal hoped, "to resist the extremist pressure."

The Bengal Council has once again given its verdict,—that diarchy is dead and buried, and the bureaucracy here and its masters in England are welcome to carry out their threat and take over the Transferred Departments and continue ruling the country autocratically without the puppet Ministers helping them in the futile game of misleading the people. As Mr. Das said the other day, he was not frightened of the prospect of the Transferred Departments being taken over but that on the contrary he would heave a sigh of relief because he would, in that event, say to himself that he had thoroughly succeeded. The Bengal Council has succeeded in tearing the mask off the face of the Government. And the sixty-eight members who performed this patriotic duty deserve the gratitude of the country.

INDIAN CURRENCY REFORM.

The proposals of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to restore by legislation the old pre-War ratio of the rupee to gold, and the petition presented by Professors Wadia, Shah and Joshi to the Assembly in the same matter lend to the question of Indian currency reform a renewed interest. Sir Purshottamdas enjoys a deservedly good reputation as an astute businessman of Bombay, who has not spoken infrequently with weight and authority on grave questions of national policy on behalf of the Indian people. But the measures sponsored by him are admittedly of a temporary and makeshift character. In the public correspondence that has taken place on the subject Sir Purshottamdas has himself admitted that his measures do not embody the full total of the Indian demands on the subject, nor, we presume, will he himself be content with just this reform and no more. His critics seek to induce him to take in hand a more comprehensive measure of reform in all the branches of the subject, which will solve, as far as human foresight and ingenuity can solve, the difficulty for ever. If the choice lay simply between a temporary, makeshift, and admittedly incomplete measure, and a considered, comprehensive and complete measure of reform—on the main principles of which there is no difference of opinion whatsoever in the country, —we have no doubt but that the Indian business community, and Sir Purshottamdas as their representative, would not refuse or shelve the latter in preference to the former.

Let us, however, examine in detail, the aims and possible consequences of Sir Purshottamdas's measures. Sir Purshottamdas' Bills aim at a 1/1 ratio of the rupee to gold. But how is it proposed to make that ratio more operative and effective than the dead letter of 2 s. now on the Statute-Book? We confess we have not found in his measures or in the explanations of those who have written or spoken in support thereof, any indication yet of the *modus operandi* which will make those measures effective. Further, if the measures are effective, what, after all, is the aim and end they will achieve? It is perhaps expected that by revising the ratio,—(in itself a most pernicious, objectionable and immoral practice to tamper with a country's standard of currency, to-day to suit the convenience of its alien Government in the discharge of their insupportable and unauthorised foreign obligations,—to-morrow to suit the seasonal demands of the commercial community) we would find it easier to attract gold to India. No one can dissent from this desire. But will it be accomplished merely by tinkering with exchange ratio, and furnishing one more precedent, and this time in the name of the people of India, of the disastrous practice of playing with the standard of currency? The only available source for attracting gold to India is England, since England or London is the central clearing-house for the international balance of India. By tinkering with the standard of currency here, the position of London as the central clearing-house, at least as far as the Indian trade balance is concerned, cannot be changed. We may be creditors of Japan and America as the result of our trade operations with those countries; and they may have gold enough with them to settle the balance with us, if it were only possible to deal direct. But the cruel and hard fact is that every one settles the balance of indebtedness with India by a bill upon London; so that if we are to get any gold at all, it must come from London. But London is not overflowing with gold. Britain cannot part with her single, slender and central reserve of gold merely to make the measures of Sir Purushottamdas effective. Rather than part with her gold reserve, or any substantial part of it, Britain has permitted, even in the fifth year after the peace was signed, her exchange with America to depreciate ten per cent.—a fact sufficiently eloquent and conclusive. If England simply will not part with her gold, how can this new tinkering with exchange be made good? Obviously, there is only one way. By unrestricted sales of council bills at a point when exchange with sterling requires such a free sale, if gold is not to be allowed to this ancient sink for the yellow metal. But unrestricted council sales may afford an ease to the money-market, which is probably all that Sir Purshottamdas desires; but have they counted the cost of this temporary relief to the money-market,—granted that the relief is obtained, of which we have our doubts? Supposing the councils bills are sold in London by the Secretary of State *without limit*, they must be paid for in India in the Indian currency. The only means for the purpose are the rupees, or more currency notes. But addition to the stock of rupees will mean further heavy purchases of silver, with a not improbable forcing up of the silver market against the Government of India by their own action, so that the rupee will artificially appreciate once more in proportion to or with respect to sterling, nearing or exceeding the limit at which a 2s. ratio will be better than practical politics. Take the other alternative, addition to the currency. It must be remembered that by the unrestricted sales of the councils the gold due to India will be accumulating further and further in Britain, and so the goal of real currency reform in India, the full establishment of an honest, knave as well as fool proof, gold standard, will be postponed as far as ever it was. But we shall not complicate matters by this issue for the present. Assuming that the Government of India decide to pay these orders of their masters, the Secretary of State and the clique of his financial advisers, in notes in preference to rupees,—the notes will have to be backed. But backed by what? Gold tendered in England, and remaining in England in payment of these council bills,—and thereby once again accummulating the gold resources of India in a centre outside India, which has persistently refused to let India have her legitimate share of gold. Is this an ideal state of things for the ultimate goal of a gold standard in India and a gold currency? Or, if the notes are to be backed by securities, they will be sterling securities to the last farthing of the permissible holding of foreign securities in India's Paper Currency Reserve. India has the unique and unfortunate distinction of being the one country in the world, whose Government have not sufficient confidence in their own public credit to see that its paper currency reserve is composed entirely of local securities. But that misfortune of our political situation apart, does Sir Purshottamdas consider *this* to be an ideal state of things for his eventual goal of currency reform?

The alternative measures suggested by Sir Purshottamdas' critics are also not the last word in human or even currency perfection. The "Case For A Gold Standard in India," as put forward by Messrs. Wadia and Joshi, lacks nothing in historical terseness and expressive accuracy. We commend this brief expose of the Indian national case in this regard and also the draft Pill prepared by Prof. Shah for a comprehensive currency reform in all branches to the attention of the legislators at the time they consider Sir Purshottamdas's proposals. Prof. Shah proposes bold, radical and sweeping changes. He would demonetise the rupee, centralise the mint, decimalise the currency, and Indianise the coinage. He would demand a restoration of the looted or gambled reserves of India, and provide for their permanent location in India. He would nationalise the Imperial Bank, and Indianise the Paper Currency, with the additional distinction that instead of it's being expressed in terms of a token currency, he would express it in terms of an honest Gold Currency. The proposals of radical reforms such as these have little chance of acceptance at the hands of a Government so anti-national as the present Government of India but they will have served their purpose if, whatever the fate of Sir Purshottamdas' Bills, the Government of India will even now recognise, and the Assembly sees that they recognise, that the entire matter should be referred to a Committee of Indians—not a packed committee of the usual tye but a committee consisting of men who understand the problem they are asked to tackle—for a permanent and satisfactory solution.

Notes of the Day.

"Peace" in Waziristan.

"Peace" in Waziristan has been officially declared with effect from the 1st of April of this year, but this "peace" would appear to be proving no less costly, at least in human lives, than the "war" which preceded it. According to a Simla message dated the 21st instant the Waziristan casualties during July include five members of the Air Force, all British, dead and one Indian N. C. O. officer and four others wounded. This shows that the crores of rupees spent and the sacrifice of hundreds of lives, both British and Indian, have not succeeded in really pacifying Waziristan. Even the "Pioneer", which has been a consistent supporter of the Waziristan adventure from the beginning, is moved to write in a sarcastic vein about the "peace" prevailing in that frontier region. Outside the military circles in Simla no one knows whether the "peace" is costing as much as the War in money, or whether there has been a substantial reduction of the burdens on the shoulders of the Indian taxpayer. Only the next budget can tell.

Kasheli Bridge Mystery.

The long drawn discussion on the Kasheli Bridges and the appointment of a committee of investigation by the Corporation, have by no means drawn a veil over the sorry affair. There is nothing in it to be proud of as far as the Municipal executive are concerned. Apparently there is some mystery surrounding the question, which even the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee has not been able to probe so far. It is difficult to understand how it is that almost a similar bridge should cost about Rs. 560 thousands in 1891, as against Rs. 60 lakhs which is the estimated cost of the present structure. It was this huge disparity which evidently induced the Commissioner to be almost apologetic in bringing forward his first rough estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs for the complete structure. But evidently the Corporation was not then prepared for the subsequent estimates, which mounted up to Rs. 60 lakhs. We do not know whether finality has yet been reached in these estimates. The Commissioner tried to explain away the mystery by saying that every single estimate had received the sanction of the Corporation. This merely shows how the Corporation can be stampeded into doing anything, provided the Commissioner wants it to be done. The main point urged by the Commissioner is that if he has sinned at all he has sinned in good company. But we are afraid this argument cannot avail him now. The other argument advanced by him, namely, that he had accelerated the supply of water into the city, and that this fact alone justified the huge expenditure, cannot bear examination, and is obviously an afterthought.

Waste of Public Money.

One most important thing brought out by one of the speakers was that although the officer appointed to supervise the construction of the bridge offered to prepare plans and estimates, his offer was refused and the Commissioner accepted those submitted by the very people to whom the contract was given. Mr. Jamnadas asserted that this was a fact, although it has not yet been placed on record either by the Commissioner or the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee who had thoroughly gone into the whole matter. If the fact is as alleged we think this is a pivotal point in the investigations which the new Committee will now undertake. Mr. Petit, looking at the question from a business point of view, made a very damning case. The Corporation was given no inkling at all that the huge original estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs would subsequently jump to a figure which was more than double, and, therefore, it could neither revise the plans nor retrace its steps. If, as he said, such a miscalculation had happened in the case of a business firm, they would have had to close down. Even the Commissioner has not yet denied that a stronger bridge now being built by a railway company, carrying double tracks of railway lines, in deeper parts of the creek, and much wider than the bridge being built at Kasheli, is costing the railway only half the amount per linear foot. This fact needs to be explained. The only explanation seems to be that there was better supervision in the case of the railway company and that they did not ask the contractors to submit their own plans and estimates. Besides a railway company is a commercial concern and cannot handle funds as they do in the Corporation of Bombay.

Pupils and Home-work.

A correspondent writes:—

"A common practice in Indian schools is to assign "Home-work" to pupils. The nature and extent of this varies. It depends upon the teacher and the form to which the pupil belongs. As a rule, all teachers set "Home-work" of a sort, but some are more exacting than others. Personally, I believe, that to set "Home-work" of any kind is wrong and anti-educational. It defeats its own object. It produces a strain on the feeble-bodied students and reduces their capacity for good work as also their chances of profiting by the class instruction. For purpose of instruction, class lessons alone, which, on an average, range from five to six hours per day, should suffice. If they need supplementing at home, they are not worth much. In fact setting home lessons is a confession on the part of the teachers of the failure of their instruction. "But the pupils will waste their time at home and should be kept busy", the teachers argue. The answer is that it is better that the pupils should waste their time in idle pursuits and even in mischief than that they should strain their brains. If the boys are well taught at school they will utilise their leisure time profitably. The masters will earn their gratitude (and that of the country too) better if, instead of setting "home lessons" they taught pupils the right use of leisure and encouraged them in the pursuit of good hobbies. Setting daily tasks in all the subjects and in quantity flagrantly disproportionate to the capacity of the pupils is not uncommon. This is positively harmful. The teachers do serious injury to the pupils' brains, injury which might, and, often does, incapacitate them for life. I know of primary school pupils of the age of 8 and 9, who, on one occasion were asked to learn by heart ten copy-book pages of Geography, besides notes on other subjects and sums in Arithmetic. The Geography notes consisted of names of gulfs and bays, lakes, rivers and mountains and were dictated to the class by the teacher. The lessons were set on one evening and the pupils were asked to learn them by the following morning. I glanced at the Geography notes and thought I couldn't remember them in a week, I am sure, the teacher who set them could not, either, unless indeed he were a Macaulay. As may be expected none of the pupils was able to satisfy the master who utilised the occasion for a lavish use of the cane hoping thereby to awaken the dormant memories of his pupils. Besides "Home lessons", there are vacation lessons too. These are given by cartloads. The belief is that the young scoundrels should not have a minute for rest or play. Why are vacations given, I ask?"

MR. THOMAS AND KENYA.

BY. C. F. ANDREWS.

I

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I have been asked by the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" to give my considered judgment on the very important statement made by Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, about the Kenya Question in the House of Commons. He was replying to a question asked concerning the results of the work of the 'Colonies Committee' in London. His answer was, in my opinion, an even more vitally serious one for India than that embodied, a year ago, by the Duke of Devonshire in the Kenya White Paper itself.

It was *more* important because Colonel Wedgwood, last year, declared on behalf of the Labour Party that its members did *not* acquiesce in the Kenya Decisions, and that when they came into power they would reverse those Decisions. Now the Labour Party governs the British Nation, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is himself a prominent member of the Labour Party, has not only acquiesced in the Decisions, but endorsed them as eminently just. His statement has undoubtedly been offered to the public after a full Cabinet meeting; and we may be certain that the Labour Party will never go back on this final word of Mr. Thomas

Whites out for War.

Therefore it is necessary to see clearly, at the end of the battle, what are our meagre gains, and what are our losses.

First of all, there is the gain of comparative relief from segregation. I am afraid this will not carry us very far. Recently I have heard from Kenya that flagrant cases of segregation, which are already in existence, have not been removed. Segregation still goes on and social segregation is becoming every day worse. The most flagrant act of all, of course, is the segregation of the 'White Highlands' themselves, where the case has gone altogether against us, as will be seen when we count up our losses. What I am wondering about is, whether the actual segregation had not already gone too far to make much practical difference from this gain in the future. The 'Whites' had already obtained a virtual segregation for practical purposes; and though they might have wished to carry it much further (so as to segregate Indians altogether and exclude them entirely from East Africa) yet they have got the wedge of segregation already in their hands and are determined to drive it in further. They are not out for peace: they are out for war. I cannot therefore regard this gain in South Africa as anything else but a negative one.

The second gain has been the suspension of the Immigration Bill. For this, I have sincerely congratulated the Colonial Committee. It is clear to me that they fought very hard to obtain it; for the Kenya Europeans had powerful advocates. Yet at the same time, I cannot help but see that the victory is a very meagre one, and is likely to be nullified by other defeats especially by the boycott which is now in force. When I was in England last year I argued with Mr. Polak that the 'European and African Trades Organisation (which is openly a boycott of Indians) must be taken seriously. He replied that such an organisation had failed in South Africa, and was likely to fail in East Africa also. I urged that he had not had an intimate experience of the Europeans in East Africa and of their amazing tenacity of purpose. They differed from South Africa in their wonderful cohesion and determination.

Now, time itself has shown the truth of this, because the 'European and African Trades' Organization' has had a very remarkable success, and it has also received adventitious support from the Kenya Government itself. It is a strange portent that everywhere within the British Empire the European is trying to assert his own authority at the expense of the Indians by playing off the native against the Indian. Thus, we have in Kenya the cry of 'Africa for the Africans'; in Malaya the cry of 'Malaya

(Continued on page 9.)

SUDAN OUTBREAKS.

EGYPT'S DEMAND FOR MIXED COURT OF INQUIRY.

WILL BRITISH GOVT. REFUSE ?

LONDON, Aug. 26.

According to the "Westminste Gazette's" political correspondent, the Egyptian Government's Note to Britain reiterates the request for the establishment of a Mixed Court of Inquiry to investigate the recent outbreaks. The correspondent states that the British Government has not yet replied to the Note, but the request will be absolutely refused. The British Government considers the Sudan Government fully capable of dealing with the situation and it will be supported by Britain. Moreover it is pointed out that a Court of Inquiry has already been held at Khartum with an Egyptian President and Egyptian and Sudanese members.—Reuter.

FINAL NOTE OF PROTEST.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Cairo.—The Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in London has telegraphed stating that the Foreign Office received him most cordially and accepted the Egyptian Government's note. He hoped it would be the final note of protest exchanged between the two Governments and parties would direct their efforts to smoothing the way of negotiations which would lead to a solid accord. The Cabinet sat for three hours yesterday following a three-quarter hours' interview between Mr. Clarke Kerr acting High Commissioner and acting Egyptian Premier. It is stated with regard to various rumours current that the Egyptian Government did not prepare a violent reply which was subsequently replaced by a more moderate one. —Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Madrid.—It is officially stated that the operations in Morocco are proving successful and will continue until the resistence of the tribesmen is completely broken. The Spanish columns in the Eastern and Western zones are advancing and steps have been taken to protect the friendly tribes. —Reuter.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

NEW SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The India Office announces that the scheme of examination for admission to the Indian Police Service has been revised to conform generally to the new scheme of examination for entry into the Woolwich, Sandhurst and Air Force colleges, which come into force in 1925, but candidates for the Police will not be required to produce any particular school certificates prescribed as necessary preliminary to admission to the Army and Air Force enterance examination provided they furnish satisfactory testimonials from school authorities. The new scheme provides for the award of marks up to the maximum of 400 for interview and record and no candidate obtaining less than 140 marks in this subject will be regarded as qualified for appointment. The total number of marks obtainable has been reduced to 1,400 compared to 12,000 under the old scheme and the Syllabus for examination has been considerably amended.—Reuter.

TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

WHAT ATTITUDE FRANCE WILL TAKE AT GENEVA

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—The Government in an official statement giving its views on the Treaty of Mutual Assistance which will be discussed at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations says that while desirous of following the traditional policy of France to support the League the French Government is willing to approve the Pact only so far as may be consistent with her desire to ensure her security and reduction of armaments, but it will not consent in any circumstances to participate in the Conference for reduction of armaments without a preliminary guarantee of security. In any case the question of reduction of the French armaments might more suitably be discussed in the French Parliament. The statement justifies the treaties entered into by France for her own security and makes a number of suggestions for improving the terms of the Treaty.—Reuter.

ANGLO-COLONIAL FREEMASONS' LODGE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Indian and South African Freemasons were included among the number of the overseas Freemasons who attended a meeting of the Anglo-Colonial lodge in London yesterday evening at which Mr. J. Burt was installed the Master for the ensuing yera. —Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

BG30

INDIA'S FINANCIAL POLICY

RESULTS IN INDUSTRIAL BANKRUPTCY

BRITISH SUPPORT TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' BILLS.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The London Newspapers are making a reference to Sir Purshotumdas Thakordass' Bills for the amendment of the Paper Currency and Coinage Acts.

Lord Meston declared the other day that it is essential to immediately fix an Indian exchange at the old ratio of rupees fifteen to the sovereign. In a letter from Sir James Wilson, prominently published in the "Times" last week, it is stated that it is of great importance to the trade of India and to the welfare of its population that the value in gold of the rupee should be stabilized. He adds that now the rupee is again worth one-fifteenth of the gold in a sovereign it would require no great effort to stabilize it at that rate.

"FINANCIAL NEWS" OPINION.

The "Financial News" which has now got Sir Laming Worthington Evans as its chief editor in a leading article states that the Indian Bank Rate from February to April of this year stood at nine per cent. and it fears that in the early part of the next year it may possibly reach eight or nine per cent. to the great detriment of the Indian trade which will have to bear the burden of a high rate of interest and will have to face a credit shortage exactly at a period when it is of greatest importance that the apparatus provided by the country's currency and credit system should work smoothly. The editor declares that evidently the state of affairs is by no means an ideal one and that something must be wrong with the system and that the consideration of a reform appears to be an urgent task. The article concludes by saying that any further delay in finding a solution may lead to a serious crisis which ought to be averted.

A MISCHIEVOUS POLICY.

It is abundantly clear that the Bills brought by Sir Purshotumdas are not a day too soon. It is essential that the Indian gold mint should be forthwith opened for the coinage of gold mohurs or sovereigns so that the currency expansion takes place automatically and the undue rise in the bank rate could be averted. No doubt, officials and foreign trade interests would oppose the Bills and may suggest palliatives but they can never solve the problem without a gold mint and the change of the ratio. If the trade and the industries of the country are to be saved and a great disaster is to be averted the amending bills should be immediately passed into law and all the recommendations of the Minority Report of the last Currency Committee should be carried out. No Finance Minister paid by India to look after its interests can fail to accept Sir Purshotumdas' Bills unless he means to help other interests save those he is paid to look after. No amount of learned disquisitions on currency and finance will convince India that the financial policy inaugurated by that incompetent financier Sir Malcolm Hailey since the days of the loot of the Reverse Council Bills and continued so far by the present Finance Member is not a mischievous policy which has cost India countless millions of money and has brought its trade and industry to the verge of bankruptcy. Sir Purshotumdas must be congratulated on his wise and bold efforts in introducing these Bills.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DOCK WORKERS.

NOT TO HANDLE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Bevin, leader of the transport workers, has instructed the dock workers throughout the country to inform the employers of their refusal to handle any fruit and vegetable until the Covent Garden strike is settled. Mr. Bevin asks the branches to report the result by August 28th in order to arrange for concerted operation of the boycott.—Reuter.

MOJER IMBRIE'S REMAINS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Bushire.—The remains of Major Imbrie were landed at Busnire at 6-15 p.m. on Sunday and were received by Persians with all honours. The U. S. Warship "Trenton" arrived at 8 a.m. on the 25th and the landing party received the remains at noon after due ceremonies and "Trenton" sailed at 6 p.m.—Reuter.

AFGHAN PURCHASE OF AEROPLANES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following communique has been issued:—

The two British aeroplanes which were despatched to Kabul at the request of His Majesty the Amir have been purchased by the Afghan Government. After carrying out demonstrative flights over Kabul and its vicinity the British airmen were accorded an audience by His Majesty on August 24th and left Kabul the same day for Peshawar.

GREAT SWARAJIST VICTORY.

NO SALARIES FOR MINISTERS.

BENGAL COUNCIL'S DECISION.

DESPAIR AND AGONY IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the demand for the Ministers' salaries made by the Hon. Mr. Donald was refused by 68 votes to 66 votes. There was a demonstration outside the Council Chamber on this popular victory. Mr. Fazlul Haq got the Calcutta University grant passed, but withdrew other demands for his departments.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The Ministers' salaries have been rejected by the Legislative Council by 68 votes to 66.

LATER..

The Bengal Legislative Council was crowded at three o'clock this afternoon when the House met to discuss the Finance Member's motion for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,60,000, the sum needed to pay the salaries of the Ministers and a heated discussion, which lasted an hour and a half, took place. The Swarajist speakers alleged that the action of Government was unconstitutional in that they had brought up as a supplementary vote a sum which had already been rejected. They urged the Council again to reject the vote as a protest against Government's not regarding the Council's vote of March 24th as a vote of want of confidence and as a condemnation of the continuance of Diarchy.

During the debate the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, stated that the fascimile of the letter published in "Forward" was a forgery.

Mr. C. R. Das emphatically maintained that the letter was not a forgery and challenged Mr. Huq to take legal proceedings.

The announcement of the rejection of the demand by 68 votes to 66 was received with tremendous enthusiasm by a large crowd that had assembled in the vicinity of the Council Hall.

The Swarajists did not oppose the demand for grants for educational and medical officers which had previously been rejected, but opposed and the Council threw out without a division a demand for Rs. 10 000 for expenses in connection with the British Empire Exhibition.

OFFICIAL AGONY AT SIMLA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Simla's mind to-day was at Calcutta. With unabated breath the result of the vote on the Ministers' salaries was awaited. At six the news reached and spread like wild fire. While public enthusiasm at the Swarajists' triumph was unbounded official despair and agony at this signal defeat was obvious. The feeling in official circles in Simla is that Lord Lytton's speech at Dacca attacking the Indian womanhood was hopeless from strategical point of view. In any case Simla now realises that while the Reforms Enquiry Committee has been hearing funeral orations over dyarchy Bengal under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das has given dyarchy a decent burial.

"CANVASSING OR COERCION"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The Indian papers publish extraordinary issues this evening announcing the result of to-day's demand made in the Council for the Ministers' salaries. "Forward" under the heading "Canvassing or Coercion" says that Srijut Brajendra Kissore Roy Chowdhry was approached by a police officer with a posse of constables and importuned to attend the Council and vote for Government and was offered a police escort. Brajen Babu sent the officer and his men away saying he would not vote with Government.

FRANTIC ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS APPEALS!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

A grave issue connected with the administration of reformed Government of Bengal will be decided to-day on the vote of the Legislative Council on the Government demand for the Ministers' salaries. Newspapers this morning devote leading articles to this question. The "Englishman" and the "Statesman" ask members of the Legislature to display a sense of statesmanship while the "Forward" appeals to end dyarchy. Several Moslem members of the Council have formed a party and have decided to vote Ministers' salaries. While charges of corruption and bribery are levelled against Swarajists the "Forward" has come out this morning with a facsimile of letters purporting to be from the Hon. Fazlul Haq, Minister, and Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General to Rai Bahadur Peary Lal Doss, in which vague statements regarding the support of his candidature for the office are made.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

EFFECT TO SPINNING RESOLUTION,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee met in its office on the 24th and 25th instant and passed among others resolutions directing Congress members on the various municipal boards to make efforts in their respective municipalities to replace Government curriculum of education by a national curriculum in the municipal schools and intimating the All-India Congress Committee that considering the constitution of the Tahsil and District Congress Committees which consist of peasants it was impossible to accept the request of the All-India Committee relating to the resignation of those who did not believe in the five boycotts. The Committee requests the All-India Committee to reconsider the said resolution and till then the resignations tendered on account of said resolution be returned. The report of the Khadi Board on the spinning resolution was laid before the House. 112 members had sent in their yarn.

Mahatma Gandhi's name was finally unanimously recommended for the Presidentship of the Belgaum Congress.

SIMLA ASSAULT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 25.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. C. King, I.C.S., Magistrate, Simla, in the assault case brought by Mr. E. Clarke, Manager of the Hotel Cecil, Simla, against C. B. Williams, (alias H. J. Morman) P. W. D., retired, under section 504 I.P.C (intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace). Mr. King in the course of his Judgment observes: "The accused does not claim to be tried as a European British subject. The accused admits the truth of the story of the prosecution in so far that he admits that on the evening of July 13, 1924 in the dining room of the Hotel Cecil he threw a table knife at Mr. Clarke and after being removed from the room afterwards on the public road called Mr. Clarke a 'bloody fool' and 'suar ka bacha'. Mr. Clarke states that the former incident took place in the presence of two khidmatgars, and the latter incident in the presence of hall porter or khidmatgar, and rickshaw coolies. I see no reason to disbelieve this. The accused admits the offences which I consider really to be one offence, as forming part of the same transaction, and does not wish to produce any evidence, in his defence. The accused pleads however that he was drunk at the time, and that owing to a wound in the head received on military service in 1918, and another wound in the head from a motor smash in 1922, he is unable to drink spirits, and even a small quantity of white wine goes to his head. The wound in the accused's head is to some extent an explanation of the occurrence but it cannot be regarded as really absolving the accused from responsibility for his actions, as under the circumstances pointed out by the accused, it is obviously the accused's duty to avoid strong drink altogether. I therefore consider that under the circumstances the plea of drink is no valid excuse for the actions complained of. The accused is a man apparently of wealth He describes himself as a financier, and is certainly a man of position. I find him guilty of an offence under section 504 I.P.C., and in view of his position and the gravity of the public insult offered by him to the Manager of the Cecil Hotel. I sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, Rs. 300 of which should be paid as compensation to the Manager Mr. Clarke, and after the period of appeal in default of payment of the fine the accused is to undergo 3 months' simple imprisonment." Mr. Abdul Aziz, Bar.-at-law of Peshawar appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Harish Chandar for the defence.

GULBARGA RIOTING.

PLACES OF WORSHIP TO BE REPAIRED BY THE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 25.

H. E. H. the Nizam has issued the following communique in connection with the Gulbarga incident:—

Mr. F. L. Crawford, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (C. I. D.), is ordered to stay at Gulbarga with the Director-General of Police till the Commission has finished its inquiry and to submit his report to the Commission. His presence as a third and neutral party will allay the anxieties of both the communities. The Ecclesiastical Department will immediately begin to repair the damages that have been done to the places of worship of both the communities. Nawab Ali Nawaj Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Public Works Department, will submit his estimate and plans for the approval of the President of the Council.

"A TERRIBLE MISUNDERSTANDING"

HOW TURKEY ENTERED INTO WAR

FRANCE RATIFIES LAUSANNE TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Paris.—The debate in the Chamber on the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty revealed much adverse criticism on the ground that the Treaty is unfavourable to France. On the other hand the Deputies pointed out that since France was faced with an established fact, delay in the ratification would be detrimental to the French interests in connection with the delimitation of the Turco-Syrian boundary and the conclusion of the Franco-Turkish treaty of commerce. M. Herriot urging a prompt ratification said that France was glad to help Turkey to consolidate her new status.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Chamber approved of the Treaty of Lausanne by 410 votes to 171.—Reuter.

A TERRIBLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Paris.—M. Herriot replying to the debate defended the treaty against the accusation that it restricted France's rights in the East and said that the Treay reserved to France most powerful rights and left a large area under her influence which would be exercised with complete disinterestedness. Her existing rights in Palestine were preserved and the French Government would not attempt to go beyond its mandate in Syria nor would she attempt to convert Syria into a colony. His greatest desire was to see reorganised Syria by recruiting local troops who were natives of the country for the purpose of preserving order. France was under an obligation to secure for Syrians a better and more stable regime. He declared that there had arrived a new period in relations between Europe and Turkey whose entry into war against the Allies was due to a terrible misunderstanding.—Reuter.

LONDON PACT.

GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Berlin. The Reichstag has begun the debate on the Pact of London. Deputy Mergt on behalf of the German National Party declared that the party disapproved of the Pact and would therefore oppose all bills connected with that.—Reuter.

UNITY OF AFRICA.

NEED OF ALL ROUND COOPERATION

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The essential unity of East Africa and South Africa was stressed by Mr. Jesse Jones, chairman of the Phelps Stocks East African Education Committee in an interview on his arrival in London. He declared that pending the publication of the report he was impressed by the necessity of the recognition of vital unify which would mutually be beneficial. East Africa would be strengthened by an initiative of South Africa and a strong civilisation already developed there. He stated that the development of East Africa must be in accordance with peace and justice inspired by a desire for service in which respect he paid a very high tribute to the British Colonial Officers. He concluded by saying that co-operation of various elements of the population was essential to progress including settlers and natives as well as missions and Government.—Reuter.

HOW ITALIAN FLIERS WERE PICKED UP.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

New York. A despatch from the cruiser "Richmond" says Locatelli was picked up by the "Richmond" 125 miles east of Cape arewell after the "Raleigh" was sighted. A motor trouble forced him to alight on water on last Thursday. He was unable to reascend nd was drifted a hundred miles. Locatelli d his companions are not injured but are orn out with fatigue. The aeroplane will be destroyed in accordance with Locatelli's ish.—Reuter.

WORLDFLIGHT ABANDONED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

New York.—It is learned that Locatelli has definitely abandoned his attempt at worldflight. The "Richmond" found him in the nick of time. Locatelli after a forced descent made many unsuccessful attempts to rise from water. He had plenty of gasoline but elevators were damaged. After that the machine buffeted by winds and waves, began breaking up. A dense fog and intense cold added to his troubles and he drifted helplessly until he was picked up.—Reuter.

The body of Mr. J. A Ewing, a Lecturer at the Allahabad University who was reported missing while proceeding in a small yacht from Gourock to Inverary on July 29th, has been found on the beach at Southhall in the Isles of Bute.—Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

HIS SERVICES TO COUNTRY.

ADDRESS BY AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

An address was presented this evening to Mr. Gandhi by the Ahmedabad Municipality. The address which was read by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel stated that Mr. Gandhi had enhanced the reputation of Ahmedabad by making it his home since his return to India from South Africa where he placed before the world the lesson of Satyagrana. He followed the ideal of the true citizen by serving the British Empire steadfastly and with self-respect for nearly 30 years and "when that Empire proved faithless to its duty" he showed the duty of a subject having self-respect by inaugurating the grand and pure movement of Non-cooperation thus adding an unrivalled pure weapon to the political weapons of the world." That service of his would be remembered by future generations with gratitude. The world could not but appreciate sooner or later his firm determination to prove that any nation could preserve its honour and freedom by following the path of truth and non-violence. The seeds of that teaching had begun to germinate in the fertile soil of India. The masses of India already agreed that to unify India which had been torn by internal dissensions for the last three thousand years or more and to reconcile the rich and the poor without any disturbance, truth and non-violence were the only means. By showing the way to national freedom, by starting truthful and non-violent Non-co-operation with Government he had put the people under perpetual obligation. They had undertaken to serve their city as far as they could in accordance with the principle of truth and non-violence and they always asked for his precious advice. He was showing by his living example that national weakness could only be removed if Hindus, Mahomedans and other communities accepted the path of truth and non-violence. He had shown the same effective remedy for the purification of the Hindu society also by suggesting to the Hindu society the way to remove the stain of untouchability he had as much served the ancient religion of the country as the cause of Swaraj. He had been showing from the beginning both by precept and by example that self-suffering was the only path for the attainment of Swaraj, the protection of religion and social service and thereby had infused a new life into an almost dejected nation by accepting the message of Swadeshi, i.e. Khaddar alone which he was delivering again with full insistence after the experience of the nation wide movement of Non-cooperation and intense contemplation of two years. The poverty of India could be removed and by the humming of the spinning wheel in every home the fetters of mother India would be broken and the starvation and nudity of the masses would be removed. The country was slowly realising this The Municipality assured Mr. Gandhi that they would try their utmost to carry out his message. In conclusion they prayed God that the people might increasingly see their way to follow his path and that the poor and afflicted people of the country might follow the path of religion after attaining Swaraj. They asked for his blessing that they might always try to deserve the post he had secured for the people of Guiarat in the vanguard of the army of Swaraj by infusing new life into them.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

WATER SUPPLY IN CANTONMENT AREA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

In the civil suit filed by the Secretary of State for India against the local Municipality for charging Rs. 27,787-3-0 out of the amount of Rs. 40,899-5-0 as excess charge at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons for all water supplied to the Cantonment for years 1920-21 to 1923-24 the Government Pleader has to-day deposited into the Court with a protest Rs. 27,787-3-0 to be paid to the Municipality and the Municipality has given an undetraking to the Court that, if the Government succeeds in obtaining relief, it will deposit into the Court within a fortnight from the date of the grant of such relief the amount of Rs. 27,787-3-0 with simple interest at 6 per cent. to be paid to the Government.

It is understood that Government has sanctioned about Rs. 1,50,000 for separate water-works for the Cantonment, which are under construction.

SEQUEL TO DELHI RIOTING

5 MAHOMEDANS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 25.

In connection with the recent communal riots in Delhi and assaults on stray passers-by several cases are under preparation by the police and the first of the series of cases relating to a murder of a Hindu in Billimaran came up to-day before Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate. In this case five Mahomedans are charged for rioting and murder under sections 148 and 302 I.P.C. The prosecution evidence was closed to-day and the case stands adjourned for to-morrow when defence will be taken up.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

INDIAN SUFFRAGETTES' DEMAND FOR POWER.

MR. RAZA ALI ADVOCATES DILUTED DIARCHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

To-day's public interest in the proceedings of the Reforms Enquiry Committee lay mainly in the evidence which Mrs. Deep Narain Singh of Behar gave on behalf of the Women's Suffragist Association. The Hall was therefore crowded with ladies both Indian and European and a number of gentlemen, but for some reason or other her examination was confined to only ten minutes and that by the President alone. In short the Association of which she was the eloquent spokesman was a practically *ad hoc* Simla body to voice the views of the Indian women. The Association created recently for the purpose of this representation could only get the approval of its objects by telegram from some provincial capitals like Bombay and Madras, but all the same Mrs. Deep Narain Singh did not lack in her conviction which she pressed during the brief ten minutes that it was not only anomalous but also unjust to exclude the women of India from the elections. If they could exercise their votes in provinces like Burma, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces, they could also stand for the Legislative bodies. Sir Alexander Muddiman evidently sympathised with the witness, but gently reminded that the power for removal of sex disqualification practically rested in the hands of the existing legislatures, but Mrs. Deep Narain Singh fully conscious of the influence of women in this world promised not to sit quiet. The *purdah* question however troubled but the woman witness instanced the case of the Begum of Bhopal who was carrying on her administration so successfully from her *purdah* and made the Committee believe that the *purdah* was no hindrance to anything. The other members of the Committee were evidently satisfied with this piece of evidence and did not take the trouble of examining her.

Probably they wanted to get the benefit of Mr. Raza Ali's knowledge of the working of the Reforms, but they were sadly disappointed. Mr. Raza Ali is a non-official elected member in the Council of State from Allahabad and as the views of that influencial Indian House of Lords were considered would be useful, the Committee was anxious to hear him, but Mr. Raza Ali neither helped the Committee nor enhanced his own cause, nor the cause of the country. If Mr. Kamat wavered on points of detail Mr. Raza Ali fumbled not only on details, but also on essential points. Indeed he was consistently inconsistent and the Committee practically wasted two hours with one who had neither preparation, nor study, nor consistency.

The statements of Mr. Raza Ali before the Committee were interesting from several points of view. One minute he said that Dyarchy is political bigamy, but next moment he propounded a scheme for a complete Dyarchy in the Central Government. Communal representation he admitted was an evil, but he favoured its continuance. The Council of State he said is a body which cannot be made worse constituted, but it must continue all the same. He blamed the Swarajists for their rejection of the Finance Bill and he called the Liberals traitors, but to what political party he belongs he did not say. In effect, however, he pleaded for provincial autonomy in all provinces, but with the power of veto in the Governor to overrule the Ministers in matters relating to law and order and land revenue and in the Central Government he asked for a diluted form of Dyarchy.

DETAILED REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 25.

All seats reserved for visitors were occupied to-day in view of interest taken in the evidence given by Mrs. Deepharain Singh on behalf of Indian women. A large number of ladies both Indian and European were among the visitors.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he understood from the Women's memorandum they wanted the right of standing for elections in provinces where they had the right to vote.

Mrs. Deepnarain Singh replied that the present position was not only anomalous but unjust.

The President said the grant of right of vote depended on the local legislatures. Mrs. Deepnarain Singh admitted that was the Joint Committee's recommendations. Already in Madras, Bombay, U. P. and Burma women were granted the righ' to vote, but the right of standing as candidates should automatically follow. She added that considering the short time since the grant of right of vote women had taken considerable part in elections.

The President pointed out that the figures showed that voting had been exercised freely in non-Mahomedan urban constituencies, to less extent in the Mahomedan urban constituencies and to still less extent in urban areas.

Witness replied that in view of the very short period since grant of vote, women had voted well. They would do better after experience and training.

The President pointed out that women should take steps to influence the Provincial legislatures. Witness said they were taking steps to do that.

Questioned as to representative character of witness Mrs. Deepnarain Singh explained that ladies in Simla convened a meeting because they thought now was the favourable opportunity to press their cause. But there was no time to consult the provinces. They nevertheless communicated with the Provincial Associations and had received support from them without any dissente.

President:—You will not expect any ladies to dissent (laughter).

Mrs. Deepnarain Singh:—There are still conservative people who are neither afraid of any kind of innovation.

President:—The ladies who met in Simla are probably as educated and advanced as you can find anywhere in India.

Witness:—That is so.

President:—Your demand does not require amendment of the act, but could be met by changes in rules.

The President suggested witness to ask the various women associations to send their mem oranda for the Committee's consideration. Of course, no more women witnesses would be heard.

Witness agreed. She added that the Women's Association in Madras had already communicated direct to the Committee.

The President suggested difficulties for a purdah lady in canvassing for election. Witness did not think such a contingency would arise. Only those women would stand up for election who did not observe purdah, but even purdah women like the Begum of Bhopal were conducting business. If, however, a purdah woman was elected to the Assembly she would no doubt sit in purdah.

As no other member of the Committee examined the witness, Mrs. Deepnarain Singh withdrew; and Mr. Raza Ali, member, Council of State, was called in.

MR. RAZA ALI'S EVIDENCE.

The main position taken up by Mr. Raza Ali was that he was opposed to grant of full provincial autonomy but wanted provincial autonomy subject to the reservation that the Governor should overrule the cabinet when he thought fit in matters relating to law and order and land revenue. In the Centre he wanted transfer of only some comparaively less important subject.

Questioned by the President, Mr. Raza Ali said he would give, vote to every person who paid any tax, because such a man possessed stake in the country. He would not extent it to every educated, man irrespective of the fact whether he paid tax or not. He believed, educated persons generally paid some tax or other.

President:—You think that the Indian agriculturist voter is a shrewd fellow?

Witness:—That is my experience in U. P.

President:—Tenants in your provinces are capable of understanding their own interests?

President:—Would I be misrepresenting you if I state that you think that although the rural elector cannot be expected to grasp and give judgment on big issue. He has sufficient judgment to know that a or B will serve his interest and he should like to have him in Council.

Mr. Raza Aii:—I woud go a little further. Not only is he capable of discriminating between candidates but that is capable of forming judgment on broad questions affecting the welfare of the community.

President:—They have to be explained to them?

Witness:—Yes.

President:—So you attach importance to education of constituencies?

Witness:—I do.

Mr. Raza Ali had advocated in his memorandum that the Council of State should be granted the right to elect its own president. Asked to explain what he meant witness said that in the beginning an official president was perhaps necessary but now that the procedure had been sufficiently settled and points of orders and rulings recorded an elected president could carry on without difficulty. The President asked whether the proposal of witness to give more representation to Europeans and Anglo-Indians was due to the fact that though numerically smaller their interests were very large.

Witness:—They seem to be rather in a distracted frame of mind I would like to pacify them.

President:—You are a great believer in pacification. Then you will support the view that good will is essential to work a constitution?

Witness:—Certainly I would.

Questioned further witness explained that while he would transfer Law and Justice and also Land Revenue in provinces he would provide for contingencies by making the Governor exercise his power of affirmation or veto under Section 50.

Mr. Raza Ali had advocated in his statement that in order to give a sense of security to the members of Imperial Services, whose services would be needed for a long time to come, by the provinces, these services should be made responsible to the Government of India and their rights and privileges be safeguarded by an act of the Indian Legislature which should not be changed without two-third majority vote in favour of any change.

President:—You are in favour of giving them security and making it effective?

Witness:—I know that there is a considerable sense of insecurity in the minds of the services and I would like to give them security.

Witness said the Depressed Classes were not large in the United Provinces but in view of their large numbers all over India he proposed they be given representation in Councils. As for communal representation he said it was now running through the whole administrative machinery of the country and that its withdrawal would cause great alarm among Mahomedans and might even cause trouble

Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan witness said he advocated nomination as members of the Central Legislature two or three Ruling Princes and Chiefs so that the relations of British India with the Indians States might improve. Such a system existed in pre-reform Councils even in the Provinces. There ought to be some such channel of communication between British India and the Indian States. It would bring the Indian States in line with the political thought in British India.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—In other words you want the Indian Princes to grant freedom of press and establish Legislative Council in their own States?

Mr. Raza Ali:—My object is really that these Indian States' Rulers should not oppose any step in the constitutional advance of British India.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—Have you considered this question of having to throw some seats in the Indian Legislature to Indian Princes fully? For example, have you visualised the position in which Mr. C. R. Das will be the Prime Minister and the Nizam of Hyderabad will be a member in a Legislature?

Mr. Raza Ali:—There is a very safe place to which these nominated Ruling Chiefs will be sent. There is the Council of State where the atmosphere is dignified (laughter).

Continuing, the witness said that he wanted Land Revenue and Law and Order to be in charge of ministers but subject to certain powers being reserved in the hands of the Governor, so that in the event of the Minister going wrong the Governor might intervene and overrule him.

Replying to Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith witness said the communal representation should continue for some time to come, because his community was very touchy about it. Individually he was not very much in favour of it.

Although he was in favour of certain seats in the Central Legislature being thrown open to nomination of Indian Princes yet he would not at present allow questions relating to Indian States to be thrown open to discussion in the Central Legislature unless of course, the Ruling Chiefs themselves were agreeable to that course.

Majority of electorates were intelligent and capable of understanding their interests and the general interests of the country.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith:—Did it ever come to your ears that at the last elections canvassing went on in this way "If you vote for Gandhi you will not have to pay taxes"?

Mr. Raza Ali:—I never heard it I was myself a candidate for the Assembly and withdrew my nomination at the last moment, but I never heard such things being said.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith:—What was the election cry?

Witness:—It was that the Liberal Party should not be returned to power because it was they who were the cause of the downfall of the national movement (laughter), and that if they (Liberals) had joined the non-co-operators in 1921 they would have got something from Government.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith:—Was there any justification for this cry?

Mr. Raza Ali:—The justification was "United we stand divided we fall." This cry influenced the elections.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Raza Ali said that he thought it would be safer to ask for and get provincial autonomy in all provinces and a few subjects in the Central Government to one Minister in the first instance and to ask for more later on. These departments might be such as Education, Revenue, Health, Lands, Post and Telegraphs. The Minister in charge of these subjects in the Central Government ought to be responsible to the Legislature. Witness called this a diluted scheme and not comprehensive one in Central Government.

Sir Siwaswami:—As regards your proposal for throwing open a few seats in the Central Legislature to the Ruling Chiefs do you think the Nizam of Hyderabad will agree to sit in it?

Mr. Raza Ali:—My information is that the Nizam has not agreed to attend even the Chamber of Princes, anyhow it may be left to the Chamber of Princes to suggest names.

Sir Siwaswami::—Are you enamoured of the position of the Council of States?

Mr. Raza Ali:—I don't know what else it can be. It is designed to be what it is and has been performing the functions it is expected to perform.

Sir Siwaswami:—Is there no danger of the Ruling Chiefs throwing in their weight with stagnation if they are in the Council of State?

Mr. Raza Ali:—I don't think you can make the Council of State worse than it is (laughter).

Sir Siwaswami:—Don't you think it would be better to leave the Ruling Chiefs alone in the interests of our own progress in India.

Mr. Raza Ali:—If we can secure their goodwill I shall not antagonise them. This is in the interests of those in British India.

Proceeding, witness said that communal representation was an evil to be tolerated within limits. He would not put any hard and fast rule to its application or say that in no case henceforward it should not be extended to other communities. But he would try to narrow the limits as far as possible, and witness added "I will be to your greatest credit if you will induce Mahomedans to give up communal representation."

Sir Siwaswamy observed to witness "I shall be very glad if you join the forces" (laughter).

Mr. Raza Ali later stated that there were a great many difficulties in inducing Mussalmans to give up separate electorates.

Sir Sivaswamy:—You said that the party cry at the last elections was "Down with the Liberals." I don't go into the correctness or otherwise of it now. But do you think there is any live political issue now in the country, except more popular control?

Mr. Raza Ali:—There is no other question.

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom witness explained he was not opposed to the Council of State but only, thought that so long as Government had in that house a standing majority was immaterial whether that majority was constituted by ordinary members or Princes.

Sir Arthur Froom pointed out that some resolutions had been carried in the Council of State in opposition to Government and that witness could not say that the Council was blindly pro-Government.

Witness agreed with Sir Arthur.

Continuing Sir Arthur observed that second chambers in all constitutions were generally dull. So was the House of Lords.

Witness:—I think the House of Lords is duller than we are.

Sir Arthur took it that witness did not consider the Council of State useless.

Witness:—Otherwise I would not have been its member to-day (laughter).

Sir Arthur Froom opined that his reading of the memorandum of Mr. Raza Ali was that witness on the whole thought that drastic changes at present would not prove an unqualified success.

Mr. Raza Ali explained that his view was that his countrymen on the one hand should be less impatient and Government on another should be courageous. Proceeding witness agreed with Sir Arthur that certain progress had been made so far since the introduction of the reforms and that it had been educative. And when Sir Arthur suggested that supposing the Committee came to the conclusion that the Reforms had not had a fair trial witness replied that the scheme carried germs of failure and should be revised. Its starting point was wrong. He thought that the Reforms introduced in 1909 should have been put into effect in 1892 and those inaugurated in 1921 should have been introduced in 1909. Government had been too slow and cautious.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, witness admitted that when responsibility was given in Central Government then certainly there would be acute differences of opinion and consequently the position of the Central Government would become weaker and the force of public opinion would be felt by them more acutely than now. He therefore would not deny a substantial measure of responsibility in the Central Government. But all the same he did not agree with Sir Lionel Curtis that there must be full responsibility given simultaneously in both the areas. But he thought it might be given. He did not see now ministers could be deprived of the power of conferring patronage by way of supporting their parties in the councils. He said the services should be under the control of the Government of India and not the Secretary of State. He was opposed to Public Service Commission. Of course provincial Governments must control its services but the Secretary of State should have nothing to do with it. Only the Government of India should have final control. In regard to communal representation witness said he had been considering the question since 1914, and had his own alternative scheme but he would rather not make it known now. The cry at the last elections was "Down with Liberals".

Dr. Paranjpye asked witness whether it was not also the case that the Liberals expected a good deal about the reforms but that their expectations and their goodwill had not been reciprocated and that therefore the people became disappointed.

Mr. Raza Ali remarked that was the Liberal cry.

Dr. Paranjpye: Do you mean to say that the Liberals were traitors?

Mr. Raza Ali: I don't want to use that offensive expression but I think it came to that.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah Mr. Raza Ali said that his alternative scheme was a diluted form of dyarchy. The alternative scheme was transfer of some departments in the Central Government to one Minister.

Mr. Jinnah remarked that that would be the fullest form of dyarchy as it now prevailed in the provinces.

DILUATED DYARCHY.

Mr. Raza Ali agreed with Mr. Jinnah that it did not materially differ from dyarchy as it is in the provinces. Of course he himself did not like dyarchy because it was political bigamy (laugher). But they could not help it. They could not hope to get much. They must be prepared to accept less and fight for more. In the provinces the Minister in charge of Law and Order and Revenue should be responsible to legislatura, as in every system of representative Government. In regard to administrative sphere of these subjects if conditions were normal ministers would have absolute responsibility and it ought not to be open to Governor to veto him. But in peculiar conditions he might interfere with his right of veto.

Mr. Jinnah: Would you give the power to Governor to override the minister in any action of administrative character?

Mr. Raza Ali: Yes, subject to this condition that Governor's action must be based on considerations of safety and tranquillity. Continuing witness said that no human institution was perfect and so the Council of State could not be perfect, but it was not full of imperfections. There ought to be an elected president for the Council of State. Although there was non-official majority provided in that House, there was for all practical purposes no non-official majority (Sir Alexander Muddiman remarked if non-official members do not attend there would not be majority). Mr. Raza Ali said Government had exercised their right of nomination of members to the Council of State in not a quite sound manner. They generally nominated those whom they expected to vote with Government. Whether the nominated members were asked to vote or not with Government, he was not sure but they (nominated non-official members) did generally vote with Government. All the same Mr. Raza Ali was in favour of retention of the second chamber, which could be a revision or a correcting chamber. He was in favour of direct election to the Council of State as now and not in favour indirect election through the provincial councils. The Secretary of State must occupy the position of the Secretary of State for colonies and his council should be abolished as it was superfluous.

This closed the examination of Mr. Raza Ali and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

MOSQUE OF OMAR.

EMIR ABDULLAH BRINGS £ 25.000 FOR REPAIRS

Jerusalem.—The Emir Abdulla has arrived bringing £25,000 in gold from King Hussein for the repairs of the Mosque of Omar. —Reuter.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

APPLICATION FOR COMPULSORY WINDING-UP DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 26.

After stating the facts His Lordship in the course of his judgment said:—It is alleged that the liquidators did not assist the committee of investigation in their enquiries and that in particular they showed a certain amount of indifference in the matter of the disposal of the assets of the Bengal Bridge and Bolt Co. Ltd. Mr. Ashworth in his affidavit shows conclusively that at all material times the liquidators gave such assistence to the committee of investigation as was possible for them to do and that they did everything that was reasonably necessary in the matter of the realization of the assets of the Bengal Bridge and Bolt Co. Ltd. It is next alleged that the liquidators are trying to shield Messrs. Stapledon and Upton, two of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co. who are the Solicitors of the liquidators. Messrs. Stapledon and Upton were two of the directors of the Bank. Mr. Upton has now retired from the firm of Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co. Mr. Stapledon is no doubt still in the firm of Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co. but I can discover nothing in the actions hitherto taken by the liquidators which can be held to suggest even remotely that they are engaged in a plot to shield Mr. Stapledon. As far as I can see the liquidators have not hesitated to institute such proceedings against the directors, including Mr. Stapledon, as have been called for up to the present moment.

Mr. Ashworth explains that he and Mr. Scott went on the Board of Directors of the Associated Hotels Ltd. in order that they might be in a position to maintain a vigilant watch over the affairs of the said Company and to see as far as possible that a speedy realization of the dues by the said Company to the Alliance Bank was effected. I cannot conceive that Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Scott will so far forget their responsibilities as to join in any scheme calculated to delay or obstruct the early and successful termination of the present liquidators proceedings or calculated to jeopardise the interests of the creditors of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. and I refuse to believe that they have placed themselves or will ever place themselves in a position where their interests are or will be in conflict with their paramount duties to the Alliance Bank Ltd. The liquidation has gone on for over a year. There are vast interests at stake and though an order for compulsory winding up might well have been made on a proper application immediately after the Bank had suspended business I am of opinion that having regard to the wishes of creditors, as disclosed in the vote at the meeting held on August 13, 1924, I ought not to make a compulsory order unless I am satisfied that a very strong case of prejudice to the interest of the particular applicants has been made out or unless I felt doubtful that the liquidators are not taking the necessary steps for making the property of the Bank answer the liabilities. No doubt the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation are entitled to weight but the test in cases of this description is: are the circumstances such as to suggest that a voluntary winding up is likely to prejudice the shareholders and the creditors. Applying that test to the circumstances of the present case the conclusion I have come to is that the applicants have failed to satisfy the said test and that therefore must refuse the present application. In my opinion the powers of the Court to protect the interests of the shareholders and the creditors in a voluntary winding up are ample and, if at any time any real case of prejudice to the interests of the creditors is shown, I shall not hesitate to use these powers for the benefit of the creditors. For the present I can discover no case for the exercise of the Court's powers to make a compulsory order. The application is therefore dismissed but, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the present liquidation, there will be no order for costs except that the liquidators will be entitled to retain their own costs as between attorney and client out of the assets in their hands.

BARENDRA KUMAR GHOSE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The "Statesman" understands on highest authority that the sentence of death on Barendra Kumar Ghose for the murder of the Postmaster of Sankaritola has been commuted to one of transportation for life. Ghose has lain in a condemned cell in the Presidency Jail for almost a year during which time his appeals were rejected successively by the Court of Criminal Appeal in Calcutta and Privy Council in England. After the Privy Council decision, however, authorities in India have seen fit to commute the sentence of death, doubtless in view of the length of time that has elapsed since the conviction.

(Continued from column 6.)

against the plaintiff the language in which they are couched is insulting and intemperate.

The plaintiff is a subordinate official, but he has a character and reputation to protect as much as a highly placed individual. The allegations that he fired at one Subba at the commencement of the firing has been proved conclusively in the evidence to have been false. I have considered his case carefully and I think that Rs. 5,000 is a proper figure to fix for damages having regard to all the circumstances of his case. I, therefore, pass a decree for that amount and costs, which will include one-third the costs of the Commission to examine witnesses at Dharwar. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

DHARWAR SHOOTING

'CHRONICLE" TO PAY DAMAGES

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by Justice Kemp in the libel cases brought by Mr. Marston and Mr. Shivlingappa against "The Chronicle":—

The defendants have accepted subject to the right to appeal, the findings in Suit 850 of 22 as binding in this suit and contest only the question of the "quantum" of damages to be awarded to the plaintiff. By a consent order in Suit 850/22 the evidence in that suit was, so far as it related to the facts in issue in this Suit, accepted as evidence in this Suit. That evidence is now put in and marked as an exhibit in the present case. I answer the issues, other than the issue as to damages, in the same way as "mutatis mutandis" as in Suit 850/22.

The question must be separately considered although my observations on the general principles governing the award of damages apply equally to the case of the present plaintiff. There are certain characteristics common to both Suits. The defamatory matter complained of is that contained in the articles of 11th, 12th and 18th July 1921. The plaintiff was the D.S.P. of the Dharwar Dist. at the time the incident which was the subject matter of those articles occured. In the article of 11-7-21 he is one of the "local officials" against whom a charge is made of manipulating evidence. The same charge is repeated in the article of 12-7-21 and, more specially against the D.S.P., in the publication on 18-7-21 of the appeal of the under-trial prisoners charged in connection with the Dharwar riot. In the issue of 18-7-21 the allegation of these persons that the plaintiff is guilty of murder is repeated. I incorporate in this judgment the reasons I have given in my judgment in Suit 850/22, so far as they are applicable to the present case, for holding that the matter referred to is defamatory of the plaintiff in this case and that the plea of fair comment is destroyed by proof of malice.

The plaintiff was the D.S.P. of the Dharwar District since May 1921. He is a Police officer of standing and an allegation of fabricating false evidence against an official whose duty it is to place before the court evidence on which the liberty of an accused person depends is a grave one. He is further charged with being a murderer, a conviction for which carries with it the capital sentence. No apology has been tendered for these grossly defamatory statements nor has the 2nd defendant attempted to justify or explain them in the witness box. The whole attitude of the defendants is unrepentent. They appearently still espouse the strange doctrine that under pretence of serving the public interest it is permissible to vilify an individuaa by the publication of a tissue of falsehoods.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

Once again I say the damages to be awarded must not be punitive but such as the Court thinks proper, regard, however, being had to the attitude taken up by the defendants, the nature of the imputation made and the language in which it is couched.

The libel in this case does not consist of an isolated mistatement of fact which might not in itself be sufficient to justify a verdict for the plaintiff but in the assertion in a clear and positive manner of charges of moral turpitude which have on investigation been found to be false.

Taking everything into consideration and sitting here as a jury I consider the justice of the case will be met by an award of Rs. 8,000 as compensation to the plaintiff for the injury to his character and reputation. I accordingly pass a decree for that amount with costs including one-third the joint costs of the plaintiff and the plaintiff in the other suits of the Commission issued to Dharwar for the examination of witnesses there. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

The evidence in suit 850/22 has so far as it is relevent to the present case incorporated as both in this suit is now put in and marked as an exhibit.

This suit is by the Sub-Inspector in command of the armed police who fired on the rioters at Dharwar on 1-7-21. The defamatory matter complained of is contained issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th, 12th and 18th July. They have referred to in suits 850/22 and 851/22 and the defendants accept, subject to the right of appeal, my findings in suit 850/22 so far as they are applicable to the present case. I answer the issues other than that relating to damages, in the same way as "mutatis mutandis" in suit 850/22.

The allegations against the present plaintiff are that he also fabricated false evidence and that he deliberately and wantonly fired on a number of peaceful inhabitants at Dharwar and was, in short, guilty of murder. It is also alleged that in any case he continued to fire beyond what was necessary to quell any disturbance there was. This latter allegation has now, in view of my findings in suit 850/22, been abandoned. For the reasons given by me in suit 850/22 I find that the allegations of fabricating false evidence and murder are defamatory and that the plea of fair comment is destroyed by malice. I may add that additional case of malice is supplied by the contemptuous terms in which the plaintiff in this case is spoken of in the issue of 12-7-21 when he is described as "swaggering about Dharwar" after the riot and as being an "underling" of the District Magistrate. Elsewhere he is apparently identified as belonging to class of subordinate Indians who abuse their powers as subordinate officials to oppress the people.

Under these circumstances I have to consider what damages I should award in his case. No apology is forthcoming and the 2nd defendant has not given evidence to support his case. It cannot be denied that besides the gravity of the allegations made

(Continued in column 5).

COUNCIL OF STATE.

MR. SASTRI'S SET OF QUESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Quite an interesting set of questions has been tabled by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri for the forthcoming session of the Council of State. After urging the publication of papers relating to Kenya he asks: What action, if any, do Government propose to take to watch the interests of India and her nationals in so far as they may be affected although indirectly and by implication by inquiries of various committees and commissions recently announced by the Colonial Secretary in respect of East Africa and other territories and what further steps if any are contemplated to secure a modification of the existing state of things in Kenya with regard to (a) Franchise (b) Highlands and (c) Admission of duly qualified Indians to higher ranks of public service.

Mr. Sastri further inquires (a) With reference to a reply by the Law Member to the resolution moved in the Council of State on the 10th March, 1924 by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna will Government state why an Indian was not appointed to be the leader of the Indian delegation to the Assembly of of the League of Nations for this year's session? (b) Was the reason for non-appointment of an Indian the fact that Government considered that certain subjects to be discussed at Geneva were subjects on which their views could not be properly expounded or defended by a delegation of which the leader was an Indian, if so what were those subjects? (c) Will Government state whether the suggestion to appoint Lord Hardinge to Geneva Assembly originated from the Secretariat here or from the India Office at Whitehall? (d) If the latter was the Secretary of State before he made his decision placed in possession of the proceedings of the Council of State on the resolution moved by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna?

Mr. Sastri also enquires as to who will be the representative of the Government of India at the Conference in London in October next to consider points as to the future dominion representation raised by the Government of Canada. Mr. Sastri in another question suggests that in case of appointments under High Commissioner carrying a substantial pay posts be advertised both in England and India and urges progressive Indianisation by transferring Indian officers to England.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari inquires as to when Government proposed to issue orders on the proposal of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs made by Port Commissioners of Calcutta and Chittagong.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas asks "will Government be pleased to state if they have noticed an advertisement of South Indian Railway Company calling for tenders for the supply of British Portland Cement in barrels published in Indian Trade Journal dated the 10th July, 1924 and if so (1) Will they be pleased to say if they have made enquiries whether the railway called for tenders from the cement manufacturing companies in India and (II) If no tenders have been called for what action do Government propose to take so that there may not be a repetition of incidents of this character as regards the purchase of railway and other stories.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

Sardar Gulab Singh M.L.A. had given notice of following resolution which he intends to move in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly: That in view of consistent failure of the Punjab Government to arrive at an amicable and final settlement with the Akalis and in view of the All-India interests involved in the Akali Movement for the Gurdwara Reform this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to be pleased to take in his own hands the matter of the amicable and final settlement of the Akali question and to adopt means and measures at an early date to attain this end.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

KHILAFAT VICE-PRESIDENT ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, August 18.

The sensational Khilafat appeal against the conviction of Mr. Syed Ajasin, Vice-President Khilafat Committee, under Section 500 I. P. C. has been decided by the Additional Sessions Judge of Akola, acquitting the accused of defamation. The learned Sessions Judge has held that the conviction was illegal as it was based on an erroneous interpretation of the notice on which the whole prosecution case was based. The long and elaborate judgment of the Appelate Court shows that Indian Judges can rise above political considerations. The case had caused a great stir in the political circles of this Province as the accused is a leading Mahomedan of the town.

SURMA VALLEY CONFERENCE.

MRS. NAIDU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, Aug. 25.

The sixth Surma Valley Conference is being held at Sonamganj. The President-elect Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival on the morning of the 22nd was received at the Steamer Ghat. She was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipality and the Local Board at the Conference Pandal. Her presidential address reviewed the situation caused by depression in the Congress work. She deplored the wrangling of political leaders. Mahatma Gandhi, in her opinion, miscalculated as genuine popular enthusiasm the response to his first clarion call. She insisted on the adherence to the programme of Khaddar, Hindu-Moslem unity and untouchability and called upon all to show faithful loyalty to the great apostle of peace and harmony.

BURMA COUNCIL.

BURMANISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The autumn session of the Burma Legislative Council began to-day. The Home Member Sir Maung Kin, who has been indisposed for some time, was not present. After interpellations only two non-official items on the agenda were disposed off today. One of them asked for the appointment of a mixed Committee to enquire into the contract labour system of recruitment hours of work, wages, housing and other matters relating to condition of such labour.

The resolution was opposed by an elected non-official Indian member who said that the Committee would be a costly affair and the report a shallow statement of matters. He thought the motion would be deferred till some favourable time.

Mr. H. L. Steavenson, Development Commissioner, said that Government had every sympathy with the lot of labour and was ready to do everything possible. His first objection was that many matters in the resolution were irrelevant. He did not think Government had anything to do with housing, sanitation and education which were the duty of the local bodies. *Re* wages and recruitment he said that an officer would be appointed by Government to investigate the matters relating to the labour and he hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Narayana Rao, mover of the resolution, denied the assertion made that the resolution, if accepted, would be a motion of censure on the Minister concerned. He thought that nobody was more ill-treated than the Indian labourer in Burma. He pointed out that it was owing to the recruitment that coolies came here in large numbers. The mover severely criticised the maistery system, which, he described was barbarous. He had no grievance against the Governmnet but against the stevedores and other employers of labour.

The Finance Member said that Government had, by undertaking to appoint an officer to investigation into all matters relating to the labour, met the mover half way. The present indication pointed that the maistery system would disappear by 1926.

The motion was lost.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

Replying to a question regarding Burmanisation of local medical service within the next ten years in view of the medical faculty being attached to the local University, the Education Minister said that it was hoped that recruitment for the Services within the next few years would be confined to the Burmans.

It is understood that De Glanville has given notice of an amendment to Mr. Maung Pu's (Nationalist Party leader) resolution recommending the grant of further constitutional reforms to Burma. The amendment will run as follows:—"That a small Committee be appointed to collect facts and figures relating to the revenue and expenditure of Burma in the event of Burma being separated from India showing particularly the advantages and disadvantages of separation. That constitutional reforms be granted to Burma on the following lines:—That as many central subjects as may be expedient be provincialised and of all such provincialised subjects and reserved subjects as many as may be expedient be transferred."

The Government of Burma in the Department of Ministry of Local Government has decided to appoint a local Government Advisory Board comprised of the members elected by non-official members of the Council and members nominated by Government.

POONA TELEGRAPH OFFICE BURGLARY.

ANOTHER VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

Another version says:

The Poona Central Telephone Exchange, which is situated on the ground floor of Government Telegraph Office was raided by Pathans in the early hours of this morning and cash to the amount of Rs. 105 was stolen while the telephone operator on night duty was stabbed. As far as facts can be ascertained at about 1-30 this morning a Telegu clerk, Mr. Naidu who was on duty in the Telegraph Office was roused by two Pathans knocking at the window. On inquiring what they wanted the Pathans replied that they wished to telephone to Bombay and asked to be allowed to come inside. Mr. Naidu without suspecting the intruders admitted them by removing the bar across the window. As soon as the men had gained admittance one of them immediately held a revolver at Mr. Naidu's head and ordered him to point out where cash was. As Saturday and Sunday had been holidays the amount of takings by telephone exchange (Rs. 105) was on the premises and the two Pathans took this sum. In the hope of finding some more money the intruders then began to look round the other parts of the premises. Mr. Naidu seized this opportunity to telephone to some one on duty upstairs. His message was not clearly understood but the two Pathans came back and catching him at the instrument at once stabbed him twice in the back with a knife and then decamped. The wounded man apparently was able to draw the attention of the man upstairs to what had happened to him. He was soon after found in an unconscious condition. Mr. Naidu is at present in the hospital but not in a dangerous condition. No trace of the Pathans has been discovered.

NANKANA SAHIB SHRINE.

IMPLICATIONS OF RECEIVER'S APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Considerable importance attaches to the information just received of the appointment by the Civil Court of a receiver for some of the lands connected with the well-known Sikh shrine of Nankana Sahib. The facts, as ascertained so far, appear to be that after the conviction of Mahant Narain Das in the Nankana murder case a suit was instituted on his behalf in the Civil Court at Sheikhpura against the S. G. P. Committee, which has taken charge of the Janam Asthan shrine at Nankana Sahib for the possession of the lands of which the Mahant is recorded as proprietor in the revenue papers. An application was also made on his behalf for the appointment of a receiver for the land in suit pending the decision of the case. It is understood that the Court has now appointed a retired official as receiver whose duty it will be to administer under Court the lands which are the subject of a civil suit and to keep the income derived from them in deposit until the question of the right of possession of these lands is decided. The receiver will, of course, have nothing to do with the Janam Asthan or any other shrine at Nankana Sahib nor with the income directly appertaining to any of those shrines nor with any other land at Nankana Sahib except that which is recorded as being the private property of Mahant Narain Das. The lands over which a receiver has been appointed are, of course, of very considerable value.

A MODERATE SIKH ORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25.

A central organisation of Moderate Sikhs, known as the Provincial Sikh Sudhar Committee, was formed here last evening when about 46 prominent Sikhs assembled here representing all the districts and States of the Punjab. Sardar Shivnarain Singh of Jullundur was elected President, Sardar Sadhu Singh was elected General Secretary and thirteen Vice-Presidents, including Sardars Harbakhsingh Tika, Surendar Singh and Jawahar Singh, were elected. An Executive Committee of 50 members was also formed which would assemble here on the 14th of September to consider the rules and regulations of the Committee as drafted by a Sub-Committee which meets on the 7th of September. Contributions amounting to about Rs. 5,000 were promised for publicity work.

PRESENT SITUATION.

MR, B. F. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha delivered a very thoughtful address on the political situation with special reference to his co-religionists before a crowded gathering at Rajkotwala Hall on Thursday. Dastur Dr. Dhalla as Chairman ably conducted the proceeding. As the special envoy from Mahatmaji, Mr. Bharucha described in detail the iniquities of the present Government as distinguished from Englishmen in general whom Mahatmaji never desired to leave India bag and baggage. The Punjab was seething with discontent owing to the high-handed treatment of Akalis. The North-west Frontier was consuming the vitals of India. Malabar Moplahs were rendered destitute. Reverse Council Bills had under the special iniquitous device of Sir Malcolm Hailey drained India of a neat half crore. These heavy grievances were detailed with lucidity by Mr. Bharucha, who had the inner knowledge of things. He exhorted Parsis to fall in line with sister communities to gain reasonable freedom.

Mr. G. K. Nariman who followed gave exclusive credit to Mahatma for the spirit of tolerance in matters social and political. It was the great man's influence which enabled him, clad in European garb, to support Mr. Bharucha, from whose revered Guru he differed regarding Khadi while he deprecated reckless military extravagance. He was persuaded that Afghan was a dubious neighbour and would if the passes were unprotected, swoop down on Delhi and would not discriminate as to his victims from the religious standpoint. The Akali trouble might be fomented by the bureaucracy, but if they Indians, Hindu, Moslem, Parsi, allowed themselves to be divided and set by the ear by an unscrupulous officialdom, the fault did not lie entirely with the astute rulers.

Mr. Fakirji Bharucha sought to traverse the statements of previous speakers, especially Mr. Bharucha, and blamed Mahatma for rejecting Lord Reading's proferred olive branch. The learned Chairman, the enlightened and progressive High Priest of Parsis, congratulated Mr. Bharucha on his fearlessness, and complimented him warmly on his selfless strenuous work and obvious sincerity. He carefully analysed what he called slightly overdrawn pictures of the present political situation by Mr. Bharucha and asked the audience to regard the three speakers in the light of three artists, contemplating a masterpiece each from his own angle of vision.

The Dasturji asked the congregation to regard Mr. Bharucha as a golden link, in Mr. Nariman's words, between his co-religionists and Hindus and Moslems, and advised Mr. Bharucha likewise to maintain the connecting link with the Britishers who were not totally devoid of the amiable phase of character.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

NINTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

NAUTICAL CAREERS FOR INDIANS.

SIR S. IYER'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he will be pleased to

(a) recognise the need for the training of Indians for nautical careers, and encouraging the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

(b) to accept the policy and measures recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

(c) to take early steps for the training of Indians in a suitable training ship in Indian waters, for the provision of facilities for their further training as apprentices in Mercantile Marine ships and for their employment after completion of training.

(d) to arrange for the establishment of Primary Nautical schools in selected Maritime stations and the introduction of Marine Engineering as a subject of instruction in the Engineering College at Sibpur.

and (e) to announce his intention to adopt in the near future a system of licensing in respect of the coastal trade of India.

DEFERRED REBATE SYSTEM.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., has given notice for leave to introduce in the September session of the Assembly a Bill for abolition of the Deferred Rebate System.

MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, Aug. 25.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, who is at present on a short visit to Ireland has sent a cablegram saying that he will return to Jamnagar by November 3rd so that he can be in good time to receive His Excellency the Viceroy who will pay a visit to Jamnagar on November 24th and 25th.

A Bangalore message of August 26th says:—

An unprecedented gathering witnessed the ceremonial parade held this morning when His Excellency the Governor of Madras reviewed the troops of the garrison. —A. P.

MR. THOMAS AND KENYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

for the Malayas'; and in Burma the cry of 'Burma for the Burmese'. In each case, the European has, in the first instance, himself conquered and annexed the country by the aid of Indian troops. He is not merely the foreign settler, but the foreign conqueror. Then, in the long run, when the Indian comes in, not as a conqueror, but as a peaceful trader, the European cries out that the country (which he himself has already occupied) belongs to the native!

Window-Dressing Tactics.

There is, however, one consolation in all this that the native will reap some benefit. For instance, the latest advertisement in Kenya, to catch the eye of the British public, is 'maternity benefits' for the natives. God forbid that I should sneer at these things. Every possible benefit is needed. But one cannot help watching with some amusement these new window-dressing tactics which are being used.

In the present critical situation, the utterly shameless breach of the peace in Kenya which has been caused by the fomenting of native dislike against the Indian and by using the plea of native African trusteeship in order to drive the Indian out of the country,—all this has recently been exposed by Mr. Shams-ud-din, who has held the reputation in Kenya for sober moderation. His interview, in the 'Bombay Chronicle', was to me very depressing reading indeed, and it confirmed some of my worst fears. It showed me that, on the Railway, for instance, which had been built by Indian labour, at a very heavy sacrifice of life, and had been maintained by Indian labour for nearly twenty years, not only were Indians dismissed in an unjust manner, but contracts made with them were being broken. Mr. Shams-ud-din has been a very careful writer and he has served on the Legislative Council, where he has learnt to be on his guard about every statement he makes to the Press. It is a vital matter, when he himself tells us that such things are happening daily in Kenya. For it implies, that the Kenya Government itself is taking part in the boycott of Indians, which has been instituted by the 'European and African Trades' Organization'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"DEVELOPMENT OR WASTE"?

DIRECTOR'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I wrote a reply to your first leader of the 12th instant on the annual report of the Development Directorate, the position may be open to misapprehension if I fail to do so to the editorial which appeared in your issue of Friday last. To do this adequately would require as many columns as you have devoted to the subject but I will try to be as brief as possible.

The first point of attack is on the question of the rents of the Development chawls. On this you say:—

"The economic rent, calculated so as to make a reasonable return on the money invested, is so frankly above the ability of the likely tenants to pay it, that the authorities had promptly to make a 'volte face,' and reduce considerably the rent which they had once officially declared was the economic rent. But even with this reduction the danger of finding the tenements not attractive enough to the ordinary working class tenant was so great that members of the public services in subordinate ranks were and are housed in these barracks to prevent fiasco of the tenements becoming a magnificient mausoleum for the reputation of the author of this colossal blunder."

In this first place you allege that the authorities have executed a 'volte face.' This is wholly contrary to the facts. There has been no 'volte face' and no change in the policy as regards economic rent.

Even in 1919, as you will see by a reference to the Council debates, it was realised and stated that the rents which would be obtainable would not be sufficient to enable the scheme to pay for itself. It was foreseen and contemplated from the very inception of the scheme that the tenements could not be let at their full economic rent and provision was made to meet this inevitable loss from the cotton cess imposed by Act No. XX of 1920. The fact that legislation providing funds to meet the loss was passed should be sufficient answer to the suggestion that the loss was unforseen and that a 'volte face' had to be executed when the facts were realised.

In the above extract the further suggestion is made that members of the public services are housed in the chawls to prevent the scheme from becoming a fiasco. The facts already placed before you show that only two chawls out of the total number are used for housing Government servants. The reasons for this use were that these chawls are situated exactly in the neighbourhood where it was necessary to establish a new police station, that other land could not be found in that neighbourhood for housing the police, and that the accommodation was available and suitable. The chawls were rented for the police at the desire and on the initiative of the police authorities and not of the Development Directorate and the full economic rent is being paid for the buildings. No loss is being incurred on them and no charge results on the cotton cess. They, therefore, constitute an addition to the possible programme of building which is limited by the amount of loss which this cess can meet. Further the police occupying them were living in rented quarters which are now set free for the general population, and it is evident that through their construction additional housing has been made available for the general public.

The fact that 'two' chawls out of the total number of 211 have, in these circumstances, been so utilised is, I believe, you will on reflection admit, far from justifying the suggestion that the chawls are being filled by members of the public services to prevent the fiasco suggested in the rhetorical passage quoted above.

The next point of attack is the decision of Government to see at what rate and to what extent the accommodation which they are providing is taken up before they embark on new housing schemes. In this connection it must be remembered that only 63 of the total number of 211 chawls which have been started have been completed so far. The fact that the completed chawls are filling up at a reasonable rate does not afford a guarantee that there will be a similar demand for further chawls after all the remaining chawls now under construction are on the market.

The census figures furnish, I submit, convincing proof to any impartial observer of the necessity for further experience before Government commits itself to any further and immediate large additions to the number of one-room tenements it is providing. As already pointed out, Government has not decided that no further tenements are to be built or no new housing scheme undertaken but merely that these shall not be started until it is seen to what extent the large additions to the existing supply which are already completed or under construction have overtaken the demand. I believe that this is the policy that any wise or sane body would in the circumstances commend and adopt.

You state, however, that you see no reason "to curtail just that section which concerns this most urgent problem of civic life." A policy of rushing ahead blindly irrespective of the facts will not, I fear, help in the solution of this or any other problem.

You further suggest that the programme should have been revised earlier. The census figures of 1921 were available in 1922 and the position has been watched and considered since then. I understand that you are of opinion that even now no curtailment or postponement is necessary. It is hardly consistent with this to suggest that Government should have adopted an opposite attitude even earlier than they did.

A third head of attack concerns the Reclamation. You state that "it must be evident on the slightest reflection that whatever is spent on any other section of the Development programme must reduce 'pro tanto' the amount available for the most urgent need of the City," i.e., housing. This proposition is neither evident nor correct. Financially, the housing scheme is absolutely independent of the Reclamation. It depends on the cotton cess and the amount of loss which could be undertaken in connection with the housing scheme is determined by the income received from this cotton cess.

The Reclamation should, at the very worst, pay for itself if it is completed. Given a reasonable recovery in commercial and financial conditions in Bombay and consequently in the land market, it should yield a handsome surplus. If it is stopped, as you advocate, four crores of rupees will be thrown away and Back Bay be left disfigured and spoiled. In this connection I would refer to a grave error in your calculations of the cost. You multiply he 'whole area' reclaimed by the figure taken as the cost of the 'area available for sale', forgetting that a large proportion of the reclaimed area is set aside for roads, playing grounds and open spaces and that it is only the area, which remains after deducting this, that should be taken in your calculations. Your estimate of "a nice round sum of 14 or 15 crores" as the cost of the Reclamation is thus almost twice and amount of the engineers' estimate.

I would venture to suggest that if your views are based on similar misapprehensions of the other facts regarding the scheme, it is no wonder that your conclusions are pessimistic.

Finally you suggest that Government are joining in a conspiracy of a section of landlords against the tenants of Bombay. I can think of no graver misconcept on of the position. The large area of land reclaimed and developed by the operations of the Development Department will render the scarcity of building sites and the extraordinary high prices obtainable for them impossible in the future. The result will tend to a lower standard of rents which would hardly be in the interests of landlords. I do not know what may be the source of your report that a member of the executive Government went about canvassing against the Addyman Bill. But I am in a position to state that the report is wholly unfounded.

I have no wish to take on myself the position of a newspaper contributor. I do consider, however, that you are under misapprehensions as regards important factors and facts in the Development schemes and that there is a danger of your readers being similarly misled, if matters are not explained. This must be my apology for trespassing on your space to the extent I have.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. MARTIN,
Ag. Director of Development.

Bombay, August 26.

GOVERNOR AT DHARWAR.

ADDRESSES BY MUNICIPALITY AND LOCAL BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 26.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson arrived here this morning at about 9-30 from Belgaum. After a brief visit to the Karnatak College they arrived at the new site of the proposed municipal offices where a pandal was erected by the local Municipality in conjunction with the District Local Board to present the address of the two Bodies and lay the foundation stone of the Municipal Buildings. The President of the City Municipality then read the address, the chief features of which were demands for more grants in aid for the various departments which fell short of funds. The Municipality was of opinion that the element of nomination in local bodies may be away with, or at any rate reduced at an early date. The Municipality further impressed on His Excellency's attention the absolute necessity of allowing local option to the Municipalities as regards the excise problem and as recently recommended by the Excise Committee, in the opinion of the Municipality, these bodies can be trusted to exercise the option properly and with circumspection so as to bring the liquor traffic within their areas to a stop as early as possible. His Excellency then declared the foundation stone of the new municipal buildings as well and truly laid.

The President of the District Local Board then read the address which also petitioned for more grants in aid and bewailed that resorting to taxation for improving their finances was sure to make local self-government unpopular. In regard to the introduction of compulsory primary education the Board claimed that the Government should bear at least 75 per cent. of the extra cost entailed. The Board put in a plea that some of its roads should be provincialised as they were not local roads. The Board also complained that the reimposition of tolls had caused dissatisfaction among the people.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replying to both the addresses said that the recommendations of the Excise Committee were well and good, but they could not be brought into practice at least for the present. On the question of local option opinion was divided. It was almost impossible to remove all liquor shops in a country were a large quantity of liquor was being easily produced. The reduction of the Excise revenue meant more taxation on other heads. With regard to the request for more grants in aid His Excellency declared that it was his conviction that only self-supporting bodies could claim the attention of Government. He asked the local Board to be prepared to take up more provincial roads as the latter were in financial stringency. On the question of octroys His Excellency declared it as his opinion that, however, disliked they were essential to good Government inasmuch as they helped the bodies unpopular, but there was no other way of proving our preparation to shoulder responsibility for self-government. The speech was from the first to last characterised with quite an unsympathetic tone to the piteous implorations of the two bodies. After His Excellency and Lady Wilson were garlanded. They left the pandal amidst cheers for H. M. the King-Emperor and themselves.

The Governor and Lady Wilson will leave Dharwar to-morrow noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26.

S S Nizam, Ellis, Java.
S S Colaba, Fisher, Java.
S S Orna, Partridge, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27.

S S Morocco, Dunkan, Hull.
S S Amur Maru, Sakiji, Kobe.
S S Bamora, Rome, Basrah.
S S Chybassa, Slightham, Calcutta.
S S Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Aug. 26.

Steamer Karapara for Durban.
F S Amur Maru:—The O S K steamer Amur Maru, 4523 tons, Captain M Sakiji, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.
S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain J Rome, will sail to-day from harbour for Bushreh, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.
S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H Hansen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 1 passengers.
S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nizam, 3334 tons, Captain O J. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.
S S Colaba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.
S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, 2906 tons, Captain H Partridge arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.
S S Morocco:—The Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2452 tons, Captain E Durkay will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(TUESDAY, August 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9699 London, 30/8, M M & Co.
3 Nizam 3334 N F, T M & Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Morocco 2467 Hull, 26/8 J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851. K'chi 28/8 L Edwards Ld.
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 27/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Malda 5454 N.F., M M & Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 3/9, M M & Co.
11 Anjora 3590, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
13 Chybassa, 3992, N.F., 27/8 M M & Co.
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk, 28/8, T M and Co.
15 Cracovia, 4762, Trieste, 1/9 L Triestino.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 29-9 M M & Co.
17 Jetty Vasna 3029, Basrah, 5/9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3696, Kobe 31/8 N Y Kaisha
2 Clan Macneil, 3788, 27/8, J F and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, Bana, 27/8, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1962, Basra 29/8 M M & Co
5 Chenab 2157 Barcelona, 27/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway 3287, N.F., 1/9 A Yule and Co.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 2/9 Scindia S N Co.
8 Jeypore 3209, N F, 29/8, M M & Co.
9 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 2/9 T M & Co.
10 Jalavijay, 2297, Rangoon, 28/8 S S N Co.
15 Bandra 1877, P Gulf N F, M M & Co
18 Suld, 6109 B'kok 27/8, F F C & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Nour-el-Bahr 198 N F, Merchant S N Co.
B Karachi 125, N F, N F, E Assaria & Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 26.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—138 bundles shooks, J E Jowitt and Co, 22 bundles hoops, J E Jowitt and Co, 11 casks empty casks with heads, J E Jowitt and Co.
S S Circassia for Liverpool:—125 bales wool, F Campbell and Co. Ltd; 76 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.; 126 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co; 30 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton waste, The Cotton Waste Trading Co.; 25 bales cotton cutting rags, The Cotton Waste Trading Co.; 5 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd; 10 bales wool, C. Ramswarup; 8 bales wool, C. Rekhabdas.
S S Circassia for Marseilles:—82 bale cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 105 cwt gum araya, N Mulji and Co
S S Narkunda for London:—20 bundles jackal skins, J S Narag and Sons; 2 bundles fox skins, J S Narag and Sons; 7 bundles Lamb skins J S Narag and Sons; 7 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 200 cwt Indian casein, The Midland Dairy Farm, 1 bale cotton carpets, D Chellaram; 8 cases Thymol (400 lbs), Thos. Cook and Sons, 25 bales Goat skins tanned, L Hassam, 17 bales sheep skins tanned L Hasam; 6 bales cow hides tanned, L Hassam 25 bundles lamb skins, H A Mamnoo; 12 bales bugalo calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 8 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 4 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharra and Sons; 30 bundles Persian Lamb skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.
S S Sureway for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, F Campbell and Co.; 220 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee and Co 110 bales cotton, Tovo M Kaisha Ltd., 125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Sureway for Antwerp:—3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co. 1175 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, L Ebrahimji; 166 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 55 bales cotton, Arjun Khimji and Co. 220 bales cotton, E Nensey and Co.
S S Anfora for Genoa:—10 bales hosiery cutting Coutts and Co. 10 bales cotton waste, Coutts and Co. 100 tons old scrap iron, A K Jaitha and Sons; 19 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd. 220 bales cotton K M Nathoo.
S S Nile for New York:—2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 17 bales woollen druggists Sundries; 2 bundles woollen carpets A H Diale, 4 novy. empty gas cylinder Cox and King Shipping Agency Ld.; 18 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld. 5 bales Persian lambskins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld.; 4 bales Tukar skins, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld. 20 cwt. cardamom seed, R. S Tata and Co. 36 cwt. cardamom, R S Tata and Co.
S S Cracovia for Trieste—114 cwt gum olibanum, G Yacoobalh and Co. 1000 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Bros
S S Cracovia for Venice—275 bales cotton, F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Indindia Cotton Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros. Ld
S S Cracovia for Salonica:—30 bales cotton yarn I David and Co Ld.
S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—1 bales goat hair, K Esmail.
S S Amur Maru for Hongkong:—125 cwt. Apricots, R Monjee and Co. 37 cwt kishmish, E Monjee and Co. 150 cwt apricots S Naserwanji and Co.
S S Amur Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton G V Lanke.
S S Morioko Maru for Yokaishi 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 182 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co. 100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co. 400 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co
S S Morioko Maru Yokaishi:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Morioko Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Morioko Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar, 30 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 26.

S S Varsova. Agents—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—
From Basrah:—11 empty Gas Cylinders, 37 packages Scrap Brass 20 bags Sheep skins.
From Karachi:—855 bags sugar soft, 22 bags dry dates, 19 bags Googar, 100 bags gram dhall 1240 bags rice, 316 bags rape seed, 154 bags wheat, 849 bags gram, 914 bags bajree, 1244 bags apricots, 192 pakkets apricots, 1 bags Mechi kathi 77 bundles methi kathi 20 bundles wool 124 bales wool, 297 bales cottons, 13 bales cotton P. goods, 3 cases cotton P goods 41 cases grapes, 106 cases kishmish, 46 cases raisins, 12 bundles Jute cloth cut pieces.
S S Skuld. Agents F F Campbell and Co. Ld.:—
From Bangkok:—924 pieces teak squares 880 pieces teak planks, 74938 pieces teak scantlings 8199 bundles teak scantlings
S S Amur Maru. Agents:—Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—
From Nagoya:—85 bales shirting, 116 bales cotton yarn, 560 cases porcelain.
From Tokyo—20 cases rubber balls, 9 cases Toys.
From Osaka:—1123 bales cotton yarn, 275 bales cotton sheeting, 10 bales mercerized yarn 101 cases mercerized yarn 15 cases cotton drill, 125 bales cotton drill, 346 bales shirting, 7 cases shirting, 19 cases whistles, 27 cases toys, 347 cases glass ware 13 case rubber ball 185 cases glass bangles 30 cases hosiery shirts, 15 cases robbins, 40 cases cotton flannel 20 cases methyl violet, 10 cases asbestos packing, 25 cases crocket cotton, 20 cases glass beads 250 casks red lead.
From Kobe:—253 cases Glassware 69 cases Tinware, 46 cases Rubber Goods 92 cases Toys, 13 cases Glass Beads, 45 cases cotton hosiery, 100 cases match boxes, 19 cases Enamelled ware, 35 cases cotton shirting 130 cases celluloid bangles 76 cases glass bangles 30 cases darpion yarn, 169 cases silk yarn, 15 cases shoe lace, 81 cases silk goods, 127 cases refined camphor, 50 bales refined camphor 50 bales refined camphor 36 bales waste silk 53 bales matting, 10 bales cotton yarn, 33 cases cotton yarn, 230 bags dried Ginger.
From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax.
From Hongkong:—15 bags star aniseed, 35 bundles star aniseed, 150 bundles Fire crackers 610 packages Fire crackers 1906 cases Fire crackers, 73 cases cotton socks, 25 cases silk, 48 cases silk goods, 15 cases Munsel 10 cases cassia oil, 50 bags sugar sandy, 280 packages cassia, 25 packages quick silver.
From Canton:—64 cases glass bangles 50 cases cassia, 100 bundles cassia 30 bundles matting, 83 bales matting, 10 cases broken glass, 10 packages broken glass.
From Singapore:—9 drums lubricating oil, 1754 bags Sago flour, 29 bags Nutmegs, 32 bags Pearl Tapioca, 25 bags Tapioca seed, 50 bags Aniseed, 75 bags betel nuts 149 bundles gum Benjamin, 500 bundles sandlewood 1057 bundles rattan, 10 packages rattan, 39 packages Logs 50 cases rubber goods, 50 cases cabol oil, 50 cases pine apples, 51 cases Mace.
From Penang:—754 bags Pearl Tapioca, 20 bundles rattan.
From Colombo:—4269 bags copra, 276 bags Areca nuts 587 bundles rubber tyres, 11 cases perfumed spirits, 50 cases tea, 50 cases Eau de Vie.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN JUTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Jutes:—No improvement was noticeable in the market to-day with small fluctuations in Howrah and Clive. There were a few buyers for the heavy priced stocks but sellers were not inclined to reduce their limits. Coals:—Owing to scarcity of scrip buyers of Bengal Nagpore had to advance their limits by about Rs. four on the last rate. Ghusick and Muslia continued to find sellers and there was some enquiry for South Karanpura and Lakurka. Teas:—There was less doing in this section although prices indicated no weakness in tone. Miscellaneous:—No transactions of any note were recorded. Government securities were easier owing to more sellers. Following were the closing quotations:—
Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/10, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93/12, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/4.
Banks:—Imperial Bank 347.
Railways:—Arakan Light Railway 69, Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 71, Kaligbat Falta Light Railway 72/8, Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 70.
Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 2/3, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 25/2, Bowreah 392/8, Dunbar 183.
Jutes:—Anglo India 382, Auckland 262, Bally 242, Barnagore 163, Belvedere 520, Birla 9/12, Budge Budge 450, Cheviot 276, Clive 3/4, Fort Gloster 935, Gourepore ord. 724, Howrah 46/2, Hukumchand ord. 11/2, Kankarrah 438, Kinnison 900, Lawrence 587, National 306, Northbrook 58, Orient 214, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 80/4, Waverley 8/14.
Coals:—Albion 5/7, Barabani 12/12, Bengal Nagpur 72, Bhalgora 9/8, Damagarriah 17/8, Ghusick and Muslia 14/14, Gopalichuck 16/4, Katras Jherriah 110, Lakurka 19, New Kesargarh 13/12, New Manbhoom 43/4, New Tetturya 8/6, Sendra 20, South Karanjura 12/12.
Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 5/7, Indian Iron and Steel 32/4, Behar Rice 1/10, British India Corporation ord. 4/6, Bengal Bonded Warehouse 840, Midnapore Zemindary 106.
Tea Companies:—Dufflaghur 13/4, Huldibari 26/12, Joybirpara 29/4, New Samanbagh 35/5, Roopacherra 25/4, Tukvar 30/12.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven thirty-second pence to one-forth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one-fourth pence to nine thirty-second pence.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 25th August 1924.

Cotton	468	Bales.
Wheat	14454	Cwts.
Linseed	5123	„
Rapeseed etc.	2306	„
Gingellyseed	801	„
Poppyseed	164	„
Groundnuts	Nil	„
Castorseed	1950	„
Rice	10176	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	2014	„
Mowraseed	661	„
Gram	1976	„
Jawar	1761	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajri	Nil	„
Coal	337	Ton.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A PLEADER SUSPENDED FOR 3 MONTHS.

The Government Pleader,
V/s.
S. R. Mirajker.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Kincaid.)

This was an application presented by the Government Pleader under the High Court's Disciplinary Jurisdiction.

The Government Pleader in his petition submitted that the opponent Mr. S. R. Mirajker has been practising as a Vakil of the High Court under a sanad dated 27th June, 1917. That one Helen Mascarenhas made a complaint in writing on the 10th January, 1924 to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod that in some land acquisition cases References Nos. 28 and 29 of 1918, she was granted compensation to the extent of Rs. 921-14-0 consisting of two sums of Rs. 46-7-7 and Rs. 875-6-5 and that the opponent Mr. S. R. Mirajker who was originally engaged by her entrusted the case to Mr. M. Y. Deshmukh, a pleader of Nasik, that the amount was received by Mr. Deshmukh and was paid by him to the opponent who put off payment though often requested to do so. That on the 14th January the opponent was called on to submit his explanation. That on the 29th January, 1924, the opponent in his reply stated that he was settling the matter with his client as some amount was due to him for his professional fees. That on the 31st January, 1924 the opponent was informed that his reply was considered by the Chief Justice and Judges to be very unsatisfactory and that witness the matter was explained to their Lordship's satisfaction within a few days, steps would have to be taken under the Disiplinary Jurisdiction. That on the 12th February, 1924 the opponent stated that he had not entrusted the case to Mr. Deshmukh, that the sum was awarded by the Court on or about October, 1919, that Mr. Deshmukh recovered the amount in February 1920, on his personal responsibility, that in March 1922 Mr. Deshmukh paid the opponent the sum of Rs. 865-14-0 and that after receipt of a pleader's notice and after the complaint to the Hon. Chief Justice he paid the amount to the client, and the question of his remuneration was left to the discretion of a common friend. That the opponent admittedly received the money in March 1922 from Mr. Deshmukh after the appeal No. 7 of 1920 was decided by the High Court on the 10th of October, 1921, and was guilty of improper conduct in retaining the money belonging to his client notwithstanding repeated demands by the client.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments made an order that the pleader S. R. Mirajker be suspended from practising for three months and that during the interval he must return his sanad to the Registrar.

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomd Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.
58-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Ramgopal Jagannath, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.
93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhajshanker K and G.
4500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabbhai Salebhai v Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and ors Wadia G and Co.
463-24—Little and Co, The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.
3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojshah Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manohar and Co.
3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Humandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.
3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co., Rele and Co.
4521-23—Judah and S. Shivram Vinayak, v Mahomed Noormahomed and Co, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhanesingh Bhikhamsing, v Escofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.
1467-24—Trabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.
955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Goolji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.
1155-24—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.
816-24—Dalla and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.
335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES.

4642-23—Rele and Co, Ranchordas Pragji and Co, v Gomtibai widow, Raghunaya N and Co.
4075-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation of New York, v H Pestonji and Co.
3590-22—Smetham B and L, Gajan Mahadeo Parker and another, v Damoder Ganesh Parkar and others, Thakodas and Co, Smetham B and L.

SHORT CAUSES.

1852-24—Patell and E. Holland United Mfg Co Ltd v N S Bayankar, N C Dalal and Co.
3350-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shah and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
988-23—Ferreira and V, Nathibai widow, v Bachubai widow Pandia and Co.
3883-23—Rele and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khisty, v T Beltie Shah Gillini, Crawford B and Co.
1725-24—Thakoredas and Co, Gopalsha Shivlal Nathuram Baldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.
761-23—Captain and V. Vejbai widow v Keshowji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.
3753-21—Merwanji K and Co, Kesonlal Shivdasrai v Shrinivas Khumraj and ors, Vachha & Co, Merwanji K and Co.
403-23—Mehta L and Co., Bai Raliatbai and another v Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.
2337-23—Payne and Co.—Samaldas Parbhudas v Laldas Parbhudas, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co.
501-22—Mulji Th. and Co. Pasu Nensey v. Mulchand Manji, Dubash and Co.
5384-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Bai Rakhiabai widow and another v Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
1622-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanpatmal Diwanchand v Atmaram Beharilal Mulla and M.
2185-23—Thakoredas and Co. & Jamnadas and Co. v O T Bowring and Co. Ltd., Little and Co.
5367-22—Patell and E. Mahomed Husein Jusab and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, Munchershaw and N., Thakoredas and D.
1147-23—Motichand and D. Kalidas Sunderji v Narandas Purshotamdas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
290-23—Chitnis R and M. Ratansy Dossa v. Karsondas Naranji, Manubhai and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR ARGUMENTS ON QUESTION OF COSTS.

In Re: Indian Company's Act, re The Anglo India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, v Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos, F H Spurel and ors, Craigie B and Co, Malvi M R and Co, Mathubhai J and M, Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

974-24—Andrade and C. Aranita Lisbonde Souza Cuidan widow and others, v Andhitras Waghoji Reye Shirke and others, Mulji T and Co, Jehangir M and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

4928-22—Jamsedji R and D. Velbai widow, Kaikhasroo Ratanjee and ors, Crawford B and Co.
62-22—Khandwalla and Chh. Mulchand Tarachand, v Narotamdas Ranchoddas, Jamsedji R and D. J S Katpitia.
3146-23—Captain and V. Purshotam Meghji and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Vachha and Co. Dabholkar and J. Captain and V., Pandia and Co.
1926-24—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another v Framroz Bomanji Shroff and another, Shroff and V. F P Pavri.

LONG CAUSES.

2682-21—Dabholkar and J. Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another v Nanabhai Sadanand and others, Judas and S., Manilal and H.
2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Khayum Kikabhoy Gandy v Huseinboo widow and anr, Shamrao M and H.
2449-22—Unwalla P and P, Ishwardas Hariram v Gowrishanker Mohanlal Trivedi, Tyabji D and Co.
2450-22—Madhavji and Co, Shaikali Gulamhusein v Ahmedali Mulla Abdealli Tapia, Shamrao M and H.
2451-22—Vachha and Co., Dona Fatta and Co v Maneckbai widow, Mulji Th and Co.
2452-22—Manubhai and Co., Nanji Jetha v Soni Vithal Ranji and another, Dubash and Co
2460-22—Little and Co., Badrudin Rajbhai and another v Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Padamji, Kanga and Co.
1811-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Shivakram Shivramdas v Maniram Sampatsing and another, Motichand and D.
S C Ct 1592/10778-23—Dharamsi D and Co, Adamji Haji Dawood and Co v Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.
5372-21—Craigie B and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Gopelji Chapsi and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
456-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Popatlal Poonamchand v Ambalal Motichand and others, N C Dalal and Co.
702-22—Pandia and Co. Kulsumbi widow and another v Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ali and others, Dabholkar and Co.
1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.
2360-21—Amin and D. Jugabhai Dulpatbhai v. Maneklal Vadilal and others, Jamshedji R and D. Motichand and D.
1215-21—Mulla and M, Bai Manibai widow v. Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.
4698-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.
4792-22— Do. Do. Do.
4985-22—Jehangir and S. Ardeshir Edulji Cooper, v Kondaji Bapooji, Judah and S.
1545-21—Shroff and V, Bohramshaw Hirjibhoy Kotwal, v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2170-21—Mehta L and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

LONG CAUSE.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.
49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.
1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.
41-23—J C G Barden, in Re, Government v Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, Merwanji.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

483-24—Malvi M R and Co, J S Narag and Sons, v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke, The Japan Imports Ltd. Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishamberdayal, v Ramsarup Bupani and another, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Babaji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.
5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.
5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
5018-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co
349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd. v Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M.

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349-22—Dabholkar and J. The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd. v Mulla and M. Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.
4334-23—Kanga and Co., Nanji Bhanji v. Luxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

733-22—M B Chothia and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhavji and Co.
5165-23—Little and Co. A J Von Wulfing v D H Jeevandas, Madhavji and Co
848-22—Payne and Co., Rahimtoola Haji Mahomed Mowji v Allibhay Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.
4267-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshav Ekbote, v Bhupatrai L Ozu, Edgelow G W and Co.
839-22—J P Wallace and Co. India International Co. v Ismail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2494-24—Manchershaw and N. Pari Bechardas Manchand, v Sha Shanalal Lalubhai Bankar Bros, Purnnnand C and J.
4219-21—Mulji T and Co, Krishnarao Narayen Navalker and others, v Narayen Ganpatrao Navalker and others, Mehta L and Co, Mulji T and Co, Subnis G and Co, Parelker M and B.

SHORT CAUSES.

2283-24—Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Merwanji K and Co.
2239-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas) Kanga and Co.
2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co, Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

LONG CAUSES.

3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.
4274-24—Mirza and M, Tae Napier Engineering Co. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.
2581—Payne and Co, F E Dunshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholkar and J., Pocha and Co., Edgelow G W and Co., Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
99-24 Ferreira and V. Revaram Ajaram v. Bhagseth Baleeth and another, Rustomji and G.
999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.
1735-24—Thakoredas and D, Dayal Tahan v Dayal Manjibhai, Kanga and Co.
1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.
1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.
1132-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.
1123-22—Dikshit M and Co., Sarupchand alias Sobhagchand Laximichand v Chunilal Virchand, Jhavery and Co.
1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.
2109-22—Jamshedji R and D. Chunilal Madanji v Champaklal alias Bhagwandas Gopalbhai and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.
4877-22—Mulla and M, Chotalal Manilal Desai and another, Bai Santa alias Bai Ganga widow and others, Smetham B and L.
6626-22—Thakoredas and Co, Dandbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.
4324-22—Amin and D, Rurabai Valli Moosa Esaa and another v. Yemonnbai, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co., Kharas and Co.
2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat, v Magniram Delvalal, Manubhai and Co.

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Bombay, August 26.

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Elphinstone	1	2	6
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Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Diamond Chula	1	5	6
Tata (Darji)			
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabran No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustani	12	12	0

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the very powerful representation sent in to Government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that was recently referred to in your columns, they lay stress on the need for every progressive country of a steady increase in its supply of currency from year to year.

It may, therefore, interest the Bengal Chamber and the commercial community all over India to know that not only has there been no expansion of the currency in circulation in the last four years, but that there has been a deliberate contraction as the following figures will show:

On 7th January 1920 the total Note Issue was 186.21 crores backed as follows:—

Silver coined and to be coined	42.57
Gold in India and elsewhere	43.64
Securities in India	17.50
Securities in England	82.50
Total	186.21

The sale of Reverse Bills was started from February 1920 in order to contract the currency and thus make the 2sh rate effective and were continued till September 1920 when the necessary amendments to the Coinage and Currency Acts having been passed, there was no urgency for further measures of this artificial kind in the face of the very strong public protests that these Reverse Bills had evoked by the manner and method of their sales, and they were suspended. The position then on 30th September 1920 was

Silver	58.06
Gold	36.15
Securities in India	47.14
Securities in England	16.27
—	157.62

If there had not been these artificial manipulations, we should have had.

Silver	58.06
Gold as on 7.1.'20	43.64
Securities as on 7.1. 1920	100 —
	201.70

so that there was already a nett deflation of Rs. 44.08 crores by 30th September 1920.

Government then held its hand as there had been such serious agitation against these Reverse Bills operations and as a trade depression had also already started and was daily getting more severe. Therefore the position 12 months later viz. on 30th September 1921 stood as follows—

Silver Actual on 30.9.21, 78.75; As it should have been if no manipulation since 7.1.20. 78.75

Gold Actual on 30.9.21, 24.34; As it should have been if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 43.64.

Securities in India Actual on 30.9.21, 66.92; As it should have been if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 17.50.

Securities in England Actual on 30.9.21, 8.35; As it should have been if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 82.50.

Total Actual on 30.9.21, 178.35; As it should have been if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 222.39.

showing a deflation of 44.03 crores or practically same as a year earlier.

A year lated on 7th October 1922 I take this as 30th September figures are not with me) the position stood as follows:—

Silver Actuals on 7.10.22, 90.16; As it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 90.16

Gold Actuals on 7.10.22, 24.32; As it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 43.64.

Securities in India Actuals on 7.10.22, 60.99; As it should be it no manipulation since 7.1.20, 17.50

Securities in England Actuals on 7.10.22, 5.85; As it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 82.50

Total actuals on 7.10.22, 181.32; As it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 233.80.

showing a deflation of 52.48 crores or 8 crores further deflation since a year earlier. Twelve months later, this deflation had made further progress as will be seen below

Silver actual position on 30.9.23, 97.48, as it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 97.48

Gold actual position on 30.9.23, 24.32; as it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20,43.64.

Securities in India actual position on 30.9.23, 57.48; as it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 17.50.

Securities in England actual position on 30.9.23, nil; as it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 82.50.

Total actual position on 30.9.23, 179.28; as it should be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 241.12.

showing a total deflation of 61.84 crores or another 9½ crores since a year earlier.

Let us see what it is to-day. The position on the 7th August the latest statement of the Currency Department in my hands was as follows:—

Silver actual on 7.8.24, 82.58; as it ought to be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 82.58

Gold actual on 7.8.24, 22.32; as it ought to be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 43.64.

Securities in India actual on 7.8.24, 57.34; as it ought to be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 17.50.

Securities in England, actual on 7.8.24, 14.—; as it ought to be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 82.50.

Total actual on 7.8.24, 176.24; as it ought to be if no manipulation since 7.1.20, 226.22.

It would appear from the figures as they stand that there was a nett deflation of 50 crores only on 7-8-24 as against 61.84 on 30th September 1924. The difference of 12 crores is the additional currency issued this season by depositing sterling once more in the Currency Reserve in London and which we are already warned will be withdrawn again.

The commercial and banking community will therefore see that while there should have been a moderate expansion from year to year there has been this enormous contraction of 62 crores artificially brought about. They will further see that it was only 44 crores in September 1920 when the mistaken Reverse Bills policy was believed to have been given up and that the further deflation of 18 crores was effected between 30th September 1921 and 30th September 1923. They will also, I hope, now understand why the 12 crores of emergency currency and the further 12 crores against Sterling Bills have proved insufficient because obviously the 24 crores so provided could not do duty for the 62 crores that had previously disappeared. It is now for the various Chambers of Commerce to see that this disastrous process of deflation is not carried further.—Yours, etc.

P. F. MADON.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

is very largely due to constipation. When the bowels are acting freely and regularly the system keeps cool and sustains its strength much longer than when constipation is present.

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SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

20,000 VOTERS DISQUALIFIED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, August 24.

Of late, Surat is awakening to its civic rights and responsibilities. The popular fight aiming at the removal of Government control from the Municipal primary schools culminating in the supersession of the Municipality and subsequent suit of 1,07000 and odd against the N.C.O. councillors, seems again to gather ground by the ill-advised action of the Committee of Management. The 'no-tax' campaign commenced in Surat immediately after the supersession has succeeded all along in a way. The failure and unpopularity of the management, more correctly termed, the mismanagement of Municipal affairs by the committee were brought home to the Government which accordingly quickly accepted the resolution moved by Dr. Dixit in the Legislative Council last March and remitted the period of suspension. But the Committee of (mis) management defeated the intentions of the Government and delayed the matter as long as it could. In the face of popular demand and dissatisfaction and the Government conceding the position, when matters were being delayed, an explanation was offered for this delay, by saying that the franchise was being extended and preparation of new rolls was taking time. And hence it was announced that as many as 29,000 voters would be included in the new lists. But pious intention of the Government is also now being attempted to be defeated by depriving as many as 20,000 voters of their legitimate votes; on the alleged ground of their having refused to pay tax before a specified period of preparing the lists. As it is, however, a number of people had paid their taxes who could not be excluded from the new lists and a very large number was willing to pay the qualifying tax only. But this partial payment has been said to be attempted to be appropriated towards the recovery of past arrears. This manoeuvre on the part of the committee raised points of law and has made the people suspicious about the intentions of the Committee trying to preserve their hold on Municipal affairs in the next Corporation also that will come into existence as a result of the next election by means of voters mostly considered anti N.C.O.s.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai of Amedabad was therefore invited to visit Surat and consider the position of popular parties. A joint conference of all popular parties was held last Wednesday the 20th instant when Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Mr. K. N. Desai from Ahmedabad were present. It was found that even with the reduced number of 9,000 voters the present numbers of the Committee and their proteges are not likely to be returned in majority and their vain attempts were likely to meet with miserable failure. And hence when in the evening a largely attended public meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Dayaljibhai, the position was clearly explained by Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Dayaljibhai and the Committee was exposed in its true colours. A resolution condemning this move of cutting down the number of probable voters on popular side and protesting against this unjust and illegal action was moved by Mr. M. Vidyarathi and seconded by Sjt. Dr. C. J. Ghia. After being further supported by Mr. Manilal, it was enthusiastically and unanimously passed by the meeting.

Dr. Dixit was asked by the audience to speak and he explained how qualifying tax only was to be paid, if people wanted the present Committee not to appropriate to themselves the working of Surat Municipal Corporation for the next three years. He exhorted the audience not to give a single vote not only to any member of the committee but to their posterity for seven generations, teach a lesson to the violaters against civic rights of Surat, and hold forth a brilliant example of vindication of self-respect and popular rights before the world.

People are now considering ways and means of securing their former majority by all means available and some are thinking of taking the matter to a Court of law also. It seems the people are determined to win in the struggle and if in the immediate future, majority cannot be secured, the "no-tax" campaign is contemplated to be launched with greater force and better organisation. The volume and intensity of public feeling against the present Committee is responsible for this popular mentality.

NEWSPAPER IDEALS.

SUGGESTED CODE OF ETHICS.

We recognise, says the 'Fourth Estate' of New York that as a newspaper's existence requires capital, justly entitled to a fair and reasonable profit, it must be operated upon sound business principles, which, however, need not and should not come in conflict with the duty it owes to the public, to the country and to the community that supports it.

Since newspapers were founded essentially for the purpose of providing news, a newspaper's first duty is to print the news honestly and fairly to all, unbiased by any other consideration, even including its own editorial opinion.

Its second duty is that of construing honestly and fairly in its editorial columns the happenings of the times at home and aboard, to the end that people may realize their full benefits under a republic and require of public officials a faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them as servants of the people.

Its third duty is to protect its readers, in so far as may be reasonably possible, from evil influences in public life and from dishonest or misguided persons who through its own advertising columns might seek to mislead or exploit its innocent readers.

Lastly, its duty is to itself, its owners or stockholders—for unless a fair return on their investment is yielded, the publication must cease and, with it, its opportunity to perform any service to the public.

In furtherance of these duties we hold these principles to be compatible with both high editorial and news ideals and sound business conduct of a successful, prosperous and useful newspaper:

1. Fairness to subscribers, its advertisers, to the public at large and to its competitors. Recognising that honest differences of opinion exist among all people, intelligent or otherwise, we should not impute dishonest motives or unfair conduct to any person or any competitor until ample proof is available; until that time we may honestly differ and vigourously maintain our own opinions, but should not denouce others as dishonest.

2. Decency should be the guiding star in the printing news, editorials, advertising and all feature articles or illustrations. Even though at times pruriency, morbidness and a desire for sensationlaism may seem to be in demand by a considerable element of the reading public, it is a newspaper's duty to keep its own columns decent and thus strive to hold steady the public mind in the path of right, morality and the service of God. "Is it fit to print and to be read by my own mother, wife or daughter" should be the test, rather than "will it sell more papers?"

3. Consideration for the unfortunate and for the guiltless victims of the faults of others. Though, knowing that publicity is the greatest deterrent of crime, we must expose fearlessly and without favor the names of law-breakers, we should protect the names of the innocent members of their families.

4. Respect and tolerance for those of different religions, races and circumstances of life. Ridicule may bring only pain to them, but its author cannot escape real injury in loss of the respect in which he is held by the public, if not by himself.

5. Honesty in our dealings with our readers, our advertisers our employees, our competitors and all with whom we do business; to give a dollar's value for every dollar received and to pay a dollar for every dallar's worth of service. We should do no less and should not be expected to do more.

6. First, last and always, to be truthful to the limit of our ability, to be as accurate as human fallibility on the part of others as well as of ourselves will permit; to willingly mislead none and to be fair to all.

Though temporary prosperity may be achieved by violation of some of these ideals, we conceive it to be our duty hold steadfast to these principles, and we believe permanent success will reward them.

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY MIRACLE.

The Teheran Correspondent of "Near East" writes:—

The age of miracles is apparently not yet past in Persia, and the latest instance, which occurred a few days ago, has caused quite a stir in the town, and is being exploited to the utmost by the clerical party. The story goes that a water-carrier begged a few *shahis* (nickel coins) from a Bahai in a tea-shop in the name of Hazrat Abbas, the half-brother of Ali, grandson of the Prophet, with which to buy food and the man replied that he would give him nothing in that name, but if he asked in the name of Abbas Effendi (the late Bab) he would give him up to five tomans. No sooner had he uttered this blasphemy against a name revered in Mohammedan religious history than his eyes were seen to bulge from his head; and he became blind (the popular story asserts that his eyes actually dropped out of his head.) Whether the latter part of the story is true or not is, of course, a matter of conjecture (incredulous unbelievers tell me that the man was lighting a fire and sparks flew into his eyes!), but eye-witnesses confirm (for the poor wretch was on view at the tea-shop, to which crowds flock) that his eyes are certainly very sore and swollen, and it may be that he is really blind. In any case, it has been hailed as a latter-day miracle, and a large number of tea-shops and other shops are decorated with carpets and other ornaments, in the Persian fashion, and illuminated at night in honour of the wonderful event, which is naturally being made the most of by the Mullahs as propaganda against the Bahais, whose rapidly increasing numbers throughout the country have made them very unpopular with the clerical party. Some Bahais were maltreated yesterday in the streets, and there was an attempt to loot some shops kept by Bahais, but nothing serious has so far occurred, though religious processions parade the streets at night, chanting and shouting, and otherwise disturbing the beauty sleep of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood!

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ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held in the Society's Hall on Sunday the 24th instant to celebrate its "Anniversary Day." The Hall was suitably decorated with strings of flowers and green leaves. The proceedings began with music. And, as one item after another in the programme came up one felt a pleasant surprise to see and hear the artists in one equally keen and expert in another art. There was a good sprinkling of musicians in the crowded assembly of the artists. Messrs. Ketkar, Chaphalkar, and Lalkaka were ably assisted by Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Raguvir, Athavle and Phadke who impressed the gathering by the mastery over their instruments. Master Vartak a young promise of nine charmed the audience with his beautifully controlled voice. Mr. Savaedekar revealed himself as a ventriloquist and entertainer-in-general of the artists. His "imitations" were greatly appreciated

Mr. Dhurandhar, in a brief speech, congratulated the secretaries and appreciated the help of the members and their friends who assisted in the gathering. In appreciating the services of the friends of the Society he made reference to the continued and wholehearted support of the "Bombay Chronicle." He said the Society should feel particularly grateful to the paper for its sympathy, support and encouragement. He drew the attention of the members to the importance of the forthcoming exhibition organised by the Society. He requested the members to help their Society the best way they could. He wanted at least four excellent exhibits from each member. He, finally, appealed for co-operation in the work that lay before them. Mr. Pithawalla urged the members to realise the risk they were taking in organising the exhibition. If they helped the Society there was no need to think about the risk. He said there were bound to be difficulties in undertakings of the character they were contemplating. But if the members were determined they could easily overcome those difficulties. And exhibitions could be easily and more frequently organised. Mr. Phadke after having administered a gentle rebuke to the senior and more prosperous members of the Society for their lukewarm attitude and passive sympathy announced that the Yashvant Najak Mandali promised to give a benefit performance for the Society on the 6th September when he expected the members to work so that the theatre would be crowded. After a general discussion among members about the forthcoming Exhibition of the Society the gatherings closed with the usual programme of light refreshments.

Rangoon, Aug. 26.—Through running on Mandalay line where recently owing to breaches transhipment was impossible, has been resumed.—A. P.

Mr. L. N. Gubi of Trichinopoly will tour throughout India for 5 weeks. He leaves Bombay on the 26th morning.

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